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OFF

VOL

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BE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NORTHWEST FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION

VOLUME FIVE

NUMBER TWO

10 CENTS  
A COPY DOLLAR A YEAR

# BETTER FRUIT

*AUGUST 1910*



COMICE PEARS, THE HIGHEST PRICED PEAR GROWN. GROWN IN ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, OREGON

PUBLISHED BY

BETTER FRUIT PUBLISHING COMPANY

HOOD RIVER, OREGON



## Own an Irrigated Fruit Orchard

*in the famous*

# Bitter Root Valley

And Provide an Annuity for Old Age

We will plant and take care of the land during the growing period, turning over to you a bearing orchard, which will thereafter yield a competence for life. Easy terms

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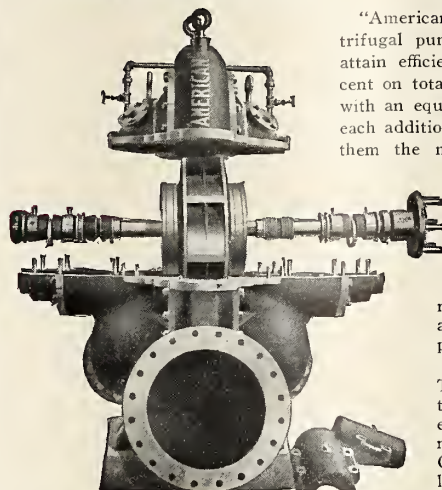
**Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Co.**

Hamilton, Montana

First National Bank Building, Chicago

All the Grand Prizes and All the Gold Medals  
Given by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle  
last summer to pumps were awarded to

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"American" single stage centrifugal pumps are guaranteed to attain efficiencies of 60 to 80 per cent on total heads up to 125 feet, with an equal increase in head for each additional stage, which makes them the most economical pump made for irrigation purposes.

"American" centrifugals are made in both horizontal and vertical styles, in any size, in any number of stages, and are equipped with any power.

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Chicago Office: First National Bank Building

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1246 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, SEATTLE  
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*Send for our circular "A Trip Through the Valley"*

## SPOKANE VALLEY IRRIGATED LAND CO.

401 Sprague Avenue

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



*The Man Holding the Banner  
In This Picture Is*  
**H. B. TRONSON**  
*Apple King of the World*



## He Invites You to Join

with him in developing a commercial orchard in the famous Rogue River Valley of Southern Oregon. Mr. Tronson has just written a booklet, which he offers to you absolutely free. It explains fully how you may secure an interest in this property on terms so easy as to make it possible for every one. Five hundred copies of this book have been reserved for the readers of "Better Fruit." All you need do is fill out the coupon below and mail it today to

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Rogue River Commercial Orchard Company  
Medford, Oregon

Gentlemen: Please mail me your book, The  
Apple King, written by H. B. Tronson.

Name .....

Address .....

Town .....

State .....

The  
**Rogue River Commercial  
Orchard Company**

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Medford, Oregon

# Steinhardt & Kelly

101 Park Place, New York

*The largest and most extensive fruit concern in the world  
operating in all the fruit growing sections of the civilized globe*

## Exclusive Purveyors of High Class Fruits

STEINHARDT & KELLY Handle More

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*Than any Other Concern in the Country*

and was the first fruit house to extensively introduce the Northwestern product to the consumers of the East. With able representation in all the leading markets Steinhardt & Kelly are enabled to handle the entire crops of the most extensive districts with utmost ease and celerity

CORRESPONDENCE WITH ASSOCIATIONS, UNIONS AND  
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Our Own Cold Storage Plant on Premises

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Branch houses: Great Falls, Missoula and Billings, Montana

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We have modern cold storage facilities essential for the handling of your products

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Solicit Your Consignments

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OUR SPECIALTIES ARE APPLES AND PEARS



# Crutchfield & Woolfolk

*beg to announce to the*

## Northwestern Fruit Growers

*that they have established a branch at*

## Portland, Oregon

And invite their clients and fruit growers generally to make their offices in the Corbett Building their headquarters when in the city.

With this latest addition the firm is maintaining permanent sales offices in the following cities:

New York, N. Y., 204 Franklin St.  
Chicago, Ill., 97 S. Water St.  
Pittsburgh, Pa., 21st and Penn Ave.  
St. Louis, Mo., 910 N. Fourth St.  
Washington, D. C., Jenefer Bldg.  
Cincinnati, O., Andrews Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo., Temple Block.  
Jacksonville, Fla., West Bldg.  
Buffalo, N. Y., 129 Michigan St.  
Portland, Oregon, Corbett Bldg.  
Havana, Cuba, Apartado 1254.

The above offices are in charge of trained fruit salesmen and have jurisdiction over the firm's other representatives in all markets throughout the country

CRUTCHFIELD & WOOLFOLK have the very best connections throughout Great Britain, France and Germany, and, pursuant to their policy of expansion, will shortly perfect their arrangements for the marketing of American fruits in the Orient (China, Japan, Russia, the Philippines and Australia) by means of their own resident and traveling representatives.

Fruit growers are invited to make a thoughtful comparison of the above actual facilities and equipment with other means which may be under consideration, and are invited to correspond with

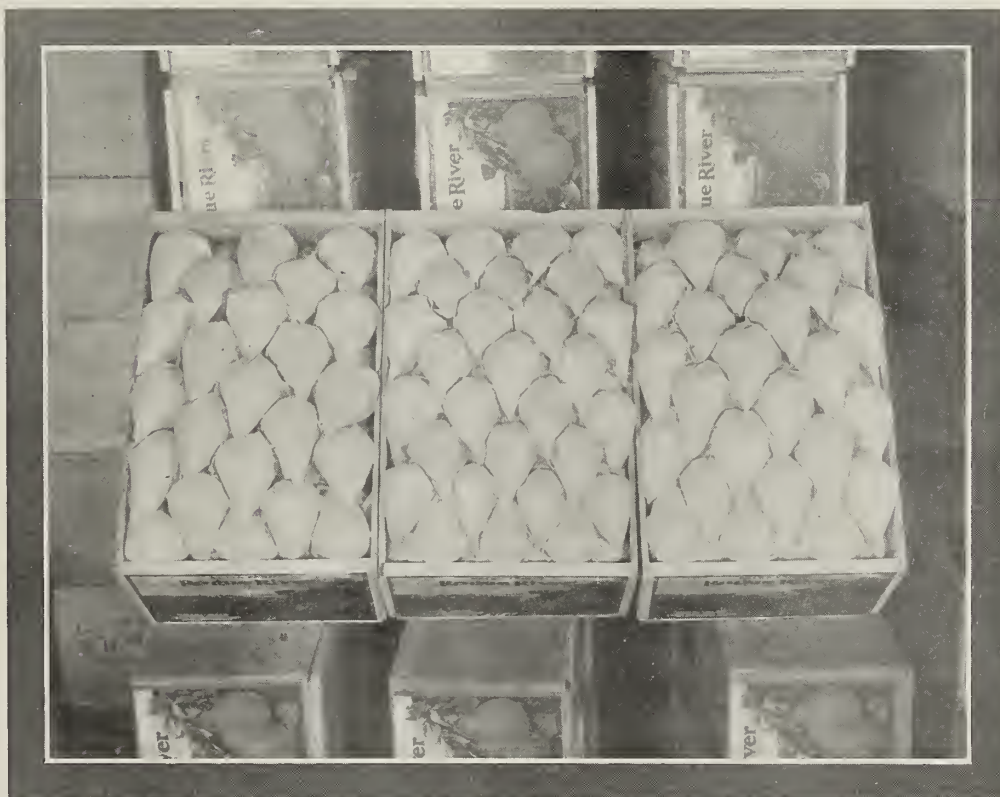
**CRUTCHFIELD & WOOLFOLK, PORTLAND, OREGON**

# ROGUE RIVER FRUIT AND PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

C. W. Wilmeroth, Manager

Main Office: MEDFORD, OREGON

Will distribute the entire output of the Rogue River Valley estimated 250 carloads of pears and 400 carloads of apples



OUR WORLD FAMOUS PEAR PACK



OUR Bartlett, d'Anjou, Comice, Bosc and Winter Nelis Pears stand undisputed as the world's best production. Our carload of Spitzenbergs took world's sweepstake prize in 1909 at the National Apple Show, Spokane, Washington. Our Newtowns, equal to any produced in the United States, were awarded highest award at the National Apple Show, Spokane, for carload. Rogue River Valley has justly been called the Pasadena of the Northwest.

*Loading Stations:* Ashland, Medford, Grants Pass, Eagle Point, Gold Hill, Merlin, Central Point, Talent, Woodville, Phoenix, Voorhies, Jacksonville

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H. M. GILBERT, *President and Manager*

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**YAKIMA VALLEY FRUITS  
AND PRODUCE**

Specialties: Apples, Peaches,  
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**Wholesale Fruit and Produce**

WE HAVE MODERN COLD STORAGE FACILITIES  
ESSENTIAL FOR HANDLING YOUR PRODUCTS

*A strong house that gives reliable market  
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## BELL & CO.

The Old Reliable

Incorporated

WHOLESALE

**FRUITS AND  
PRODUCE**

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Consignments solicited with quick returns

**FRUITS, PRODUCE  
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Between Front and First Streets

FAMOUS HOOD RIVER

## APPLES

Spitzenbergs, Newtowns, Jonathans,  
Arkansas Blacks, Ortleys, Baldwins,  
Winesaps, R. C. Pippins, Ben Davis,  
M. B. Twigs

Look Good, Taste Better, Sell Best

*Grade and Pack Guaranteed*

**Apple Growers' Union**  
Hood River, Oregon

IF YOU WANT TO  
MARKET YOUR

## FRUIT

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ALWAYS SHIP TO

**W. B. Glafke Co.**

WHOLESALE FRUITS  
AND PRODUCE

108-110 Front Street  
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## Levy & Spiegl

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**FRUITS & PRODUCE**

**Commission Merchants**

SOLICIT YOUR CONSIGNMENTS

Top Prices and Prompt Returns  
PORTLAND, OREGON

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**Wholesale Fruits  
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STRAWBERRIES AND APPLES

*Our Specialty*

A Strong House—Pioneer Dealer of  
Thirty Years' Experience

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# SGOBEL & DAY

*Established 1869*

235-238 West Street

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Strictly commission house. Specialists in apples,  
pears and prunes. Exporters of Newtown Pippins  
to their own representatives in England

**QUALITY  
QUALITY  
QUALITY**

W. H. Dryer

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**Dryer, Bollam & Co.**

**General  
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Merchants**

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Telephone Main 2348



# H. WOODS COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

*Carlot Distributors*

Prunes, Apples, Pears, Peaches

We are represented in all large markets  
throughout the United States

WRITE FOR OUR DISTRIBUTING CONTRACT

## Rae & Hatfield

317 Washington Street, New York

Largest Handlers of Pacific Coast Fruits in the East

REPRESENTING THE FOREMOST WESTERN SHIPPING COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS  
ON THE NEW YORK MARKET

*Operating in All Producing Sections*

Reliable

Experienced

Prompt

## NEW ORLEANS

IMPORTERS  
JOBBER

Wholesale  
Commission

**APPEL & UJEFFY**

All Fruits in Season

STORAGE FOR  
FIFTY CARS

The Acknowledged Fancy  
Fruit House of New Orleans

The Largest Wholesale Exclusive  
Fruit Concern in the South

Capital and Surplus \$300,000.00

## GAMBLE-ROBINSON COM. CO.

*Incorporated*  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

BOX APPLES PEARS  
PRUNES PEACHES

*We handle over 3,000 cars annually and need  
heavier supplies*

*Associate Houses:* Gamble-Robinson Co.,  
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Co., Pipestone, Mich.; Gamble-Robinson Frt.  
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Fruit Co., Miles City, Mont.; Gamble-  
Robinson Fruit Co., Aberdeen, S. D.; Gam-  
ble-Robinson Company, Rochester, Minn.;  
Gamble-Robinson Fruit Co., St. Paul, Minn.  
*References:* Security National Bank, The  
Packer, Dun and Bradstreet.

# D. CROSSLEY & SONS

Established 1878

## APPLES FOR EXPORT

California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Florida fruits. Apples handled in all European markets. Checks mailed from our New York office same day apples are sold on the other side. We are not agents; we **sell apples**. We make a specialty of handling **APPLES, PEARS AND PRUNES** on the New York and foreign markets. Correspondence solicited.

200 TO 204 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK

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BOSTON

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**Wholesale**

**Fruit and Produce Dealers  
Commission Merchants**

Oldest Established Largest Handlers

ORCHARD AND FARM PRODUCTS

### THE Lawrence - Hensley Fruit Co.

*Successors to*  
THE LIEBHARDT FRUIT CO.

*Jobbers of*  
**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES  
AND APPLE PACKERS**

Denver, Colorado

### T. O'MALLEY CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Wholesale Fruits and Produce

We make a specialty  
in Fancy Apples, Pears and  
Strawberries

130 Front Street, Portland, Oregon

### H. J. SHINN & CO.

The Old Reliable Fruit House

We occupy our own building, which  
is one block square and located on  
Northern Pacific tracks, Spokane,  
Washington.

Consignments solicited. We make  
weekly returns.

*References:*

Exchange National Bank  
R. G. Dun & Co.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

### E.P. Stacy & Sons

General Commission Merchants

*Jobbers and  
Wholesale Dealers in*

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
FRUITS**

Branch Offices at Carrington, N. D.  
Bismarck, N. D.; Vallev City, N. D.

*Head Office*

Fargo, North Dakota

### Grant McCann & Co.

Cor. Railroad and Stephens Street  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

We handle local or carload ship-  
ments of fruit and vegetables. Hon-  
est dealings and prompt returns.

References: Exchange National  
Bank, Spokane; Bradstreets Mer-  
cantile Agency.

### MCEWEN & KOSKEY

**Wholesale Fruit and Produce  
and General Commission  
Merchants**

129 Front Street, Portland, Oregon

### CONSIGNMENTS

Are solicited, all your shipments  
receiving our personal attention

### Davenport Bros.

Portland, Oregon

**WHOLESALE  
FRUIT &  
PRODUCE**

*Growers and Shippers of the Famous*

### Mosier Valley Fruits

### YAKIMA COUNTY HORTICULTURAL UNION

North Yakima, Washington

C. R. Paddock, Manager

**Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries,  
Plums, Prunes, Apricots, Grapes  
and Cantaloupes**

Mixed carloads start about  
July 20. Straight carloads in  
season. Our fruit is the very  
best grade; pack guaranteed

We use Revised Economy Code

**ABSTRACTS, LOANS  
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WAUCOMA ABSTRACT AND  
INVESTMENT COMPANY

*(Incorporated)*

Hood River, Oregon

*J. M. Schmeltzer, Secretary*  
**Hood River Abstract Company**

Hood River, Oregon

**ABSTRACTS INSURANCE  
CONVEYANCING**

### J. F. LITTOOY

CONSULTING HORTICULTURIST

Orchard director, orchard schemes examined,  
orchard plans submitted, orchard soils and sites  
selected, nurseries visited and stock selected,  
values examined for farm loans, purchasing agent  
for land and orchard investments, acts as power  
of attorney in selection of Carey Act lands.

MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO



# Okanogan Fruit Lands

We have recently purchased three thousand acres of "allotted" Indian land in the

## SIN-LA-HE-KIN VALLEY

all of which produces the finest flavored and highest colored apples grown. This land was allotted in 1885 to the Moses Indians in tracts of 640 to 2,200 acres, and was selected on account of the mildness of the winters, and will grow any fruit or vegetable grown north of California.

The elevation of this land is 1,200 to 1,700 feet, and 250 to 300 days of sunshine guarantees the high color of the fruit grown in this beautiful valley. Seventy-five per cent of every tract is ready for cultivation.

We have just finished planting sixty-five acres, and wish to continue the development of this property, and will for this reason sell thirty ten-acre tracts for \$125 per acre, this price to include a perpetual water right for the complete irrigation of the purchased land. Payments to be made half down and the balance in one or two years, with eight per cent interest on deferred payments.

IF INTERESTED WRITE TO

**T. ERNEST OATES**

561 East Ankeny Street  
PORTLAND, OREGON

OR

**GEO. J. HURLEY**

LOOMIS, WASHINGTON

**\$1000**

**PER ACRE NET**

**\$1000**



MOSIER APPLES AT HOOD RIVER FAIR

This is not an unusual profit for producing apple orchards in Oregon. It is a perfectly possible profit for any man of persistence and common sense who will select land in a proven apple district in Oregon and develop it properly. If you are at all interested in fruit growing we advise you to investigate the Mosier Valley. This valley adjoins the famous Hood River Valley and is properly a part of it so far as the character of the soil and the quality of the fruit produced is concerned. We claim that the apples produced in Mosier Valley are second to none and that there is no section anywhere which offers the fruit grower a greater opportunity. Land in the Mosier Valley can be obtained for very low prices, and can be cleared with comparatively little effort. These lands can be made to increase in value from 100 to 500 per cent in two years by clearing and planting trees. We invite the most careful and critical inspection of Mosier Valley, confident of the outcome. *For full particulars about this Valley address*

SECRETARY MOSIER VALLEY COMMERCIAL CLUB

**MOSIER, OREGON**

BEST CLIMATE

BEST SOIL

Now quit your kidding—No better apple land was ever built than is found in the

## MOSIER HILLS

SO PROVEN BY RESULTS

We have a "Spot" for you, at prices you can afford. Worth a hundred cents on the dollar, and then some.

*Highest Prices on Earth Paid for Mosier Apples*

FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND PRICES WRITE OR SEE

**D. D. HAIL, MOSIER, OREGON**

BEST SCENERY

NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS

BEST APPLES



# OAKLAND, OREGON

THE CENTER OF THE RAPIDLY DEVELOPING UMPQUA VALLEY FRUIT BELT

Climate unsurpassed, there being no freezing weather to injure trees or fruit buds; ample rainfall to mature all crops. Berries mature in this valley two to three weeks earlier than any other section of the state, hence command top prices.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING OPPORTUNITIES IN THIS SECTION WRITE  
Secretary OAKLAND COMMERCIAL CLUB, OAKLAND, OREGON

## Hood River as an Apple Producing Country

There are 10,000 acres of apple orchards in Hood River Valley and only 1,000 acres are bearing. Improved land is selling here NOW from \$800 to \$2,000 per acre and raw land from \$60 to \$500.

What will be the value of these orchards in five years from now? Reason this out for yourself: One orchard of eleven acres in one season netted its owner \$4,000; another, from 346 trees, in one season brought \$4,700; still another, of thirty acres, in 1908 netted its owner \$11,332.

Isn't this a fair rate of interest to receive for such a small investment? Looks rather large, doesn't it? If you are interested in orchard lands, drop up a card and we will send you booklet and literature which contains some very interesting facts concerning this wonderful little valley.

**JOHN LELAND HENDERSON, Inc., Hood River, Oregon**

Dealers in First-class Real Estate

H. N. HACKETT, Sales Manager

## LOS MOLINOS IRRIGATED LANDS

Secure a self-supporting home that will pay for itself in three years, in a charming California valley. With our ten months' growing season you can put two summers into one!

Our fruit and vegetables are shipped East with big profits, giving double results obtained elsewhere.

We cut alfalfa six times each year, netting \$60.00 per acre.

Our lands are now selling at \$150.00 per acre, with perpetual water right for irrigation.

No damaging frosts! Cheap river and rail transportation!

Buy now and take advantage of low prices. This is an unusual opportunity to become independent.

WRITE US FOR FREE BOOKLET

**LOS MOLINOS LAND COMPANY**

LOS MOLINOS, TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

## UPPER METHOW VALLEY

*"WHERE LIFE IS WORTH WHILE"*

First class irrigated apple lands for sale at \$100.00 per acre and up

Apply for particulars to

**Methow Investment & Agency Co.**

Real Estate Agents

Box 51, Winthrop, Washington

"THE LAND WHERE THE RAIN AND SUNSHINE MEET"

## LYLE, WASHINGTON



A YOUNG ORCHARD NEAR LYLE

A land wonderfully favored in climate, soil and environment. Apples and all tree fruits grow to perfection without irrigation. Lands for wheat raising, hay and dairy farms. Also for small fruits.

FOR BOOKLET AND FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

### LYLE COMMERCIAL CLUB

Lyle, Washington

## Lyle Fruit Lands

*Where "The Rain and Sunshine Meet"*

First Prize at the National Apple Show

Across the Columbia from the famous Hood River, Oregon, orchards. Apples, pears, peaches, without irrigation. Unsurpassed soil, climate and scenery. Also wheat land and stock ranches. Write or call on

**MORGINSON, DAYTON & CLARK**

Lyle, Washington



A LYLE APPLE TREE IN BLOSSOM

## THE BANNER APPLE BELT OF THE WORLD

### The WHITE SALMON VALLEY, WASHINGTON

**I**TS LANDS offer safe and profitable investment; none have invested in these lands without profit; the upward trend must continue, as good apple land is limited; ten acres of bearing apples is a fortune; a fruit failure in this section is unknown. We make a specialty of orchard sites and can locate you right. Write for list.

**F. L. GORDON & CO.**

WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON

## Arcadia Orchards Company—Irrigated Orchards

*The Land of Sunshine*

*The Center of the Best Fruit Belt in Washington*

Only twenty-two miles from Spokane. Excellent transportation facilities, ideal climate, irrigation by gravity

**Our Plan:** We plant, cultivate, irrigate and care for your orchard for four years, and pay your taxes for five years. You may remain at your present occupation while we bring your orchard to bearing. No charge for water. The largest private irrigation project in the West. Buy now, before a further increase in values. Easy terms. Send for literature.

**ARCADIA ORCHARDS COMPANY**

Hyde Building, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



# White Salmon Valley

## WASHINGTON

Across the river from Hood River Valley, Oregon in the Banner Apple Belt of the World



The WHITE SALMON VALLEY today presents OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT beyond that of any other FRUIT REGION in the Northwest. It is the north half of a LARGE VALLEY lying between Mount Adams on the north and Mount Hood on the south. The mighty Columbia flows between and divides this valley. From the Columbia River to Mount Hood forms the Hood River Valley, and from the Columbia River to Mount Adams forms the White Salmon Valley. Both these mountains are snowclad all the year and influence the climatic conditions. This, together with a volcanic ash soil, produces apples that are superior to all others in the world in FLAVOR, SIZE, COLOR, and, most important of all, KEEPING AND SHIPPING QUALITIES.

Ninety per cent of the fruit grown in this valley is exported, bringing the highest market prices.

THE CLIMATE of this region is ideal. It is located in the midst of the CASCADES, with a pure mountain air and free from excessive rains or drought. The snow-covered peaks at either end of the valley temper the heat of summer and make the summer nights cool and invigorating. The winters are as a rule mild and short. The scenery is as fine as may be found anywhere on the continent.

The valley has been held back heretofore through lack of railroad transportation, but the SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE RAILROAD, part of the Hill system, now in operation, gives this valley the best of shipping facilities.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A CHOICE ORCHARD TRACT AT A LOW FIGURE. Write today for particulars of this wonderful valley to the

**WHITE SALMON VALLEY DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE**

**White Salmon, Washington**

# WHITE SALMON ORCHARD LANDS

Day Brothers have for sale over 7,000 acres of the best apple lands in the White Salmon district, in large and small tracts, at prices from \$25 an acre up.

In the following list are a few only of the more desirable tracts which we have for sale.

## LIST OF TRACTS

528—10 ACRES; deep red shot soil; all good orchard land; located on county road, 8 miles from Husum, 12 miles from White Salmon. This tract is located in a district which is being rapidly developed. Price \$750. Terms, \$250 cash, balance \$250 each year for two years; interest 8 per cent.

550—20 ACRES, 2 miles from White Salmon; 700 Spitzenbergs and Yellow Newtowns in orchard; 10 acres under plow; 3 acres in strawberries, bearing this season; beautiful view of Mount Hood and Columbia River; no waste land; house and well on place. Ranch adjoining sold for \$20,000. For quick sale, price only \$6,000.

579—20 ACRES, located only 1½ miles from the town of Husum, which is soon to have railway transportation; all good apple land, only slightly rolling; deep soil; 2 acres under plow, balance easily cleared. Price for the 20 acres, \$2,100. Terms, cash \$500, balance 5 years at 7 per cent.

580—20 ACRES, only 2 miles from White Salmon; the best bargain we have on our list for close-in land; joins the celebrated Blackwell ranch, which sold for \$20,000; 20 acres red shot soil, 15 acres suitable for cultivation, 5 acres pasture land; good spring water; timber goes with place. Price is only \$125 per acre; half cash, balance 2 or 3 years at 8 per cent.

587—20 ACRES, first-class orchard land, located near the celebrated proven Ziegler orchard and surrounded by developed orchards owned by a desirable class of people; red shot soil, slightly rolling, covered with a light growth of brush and second growth fir timber, easily cleared; 2 miles from Villa station, 7 miles from White Salmon. Price \$2,200. Terms, one-half cash, balance 3 years at 8 per cent.

562—40 ACRES; red shot soil; 30 acres level, 10 acres rolling; 35 acres suitable for cultivation, 5 acres pasture land; 3½ acres in cultivation, recently set out to Spitzenberg and Yellow Newtown apples, all in first-class condition; 13½ acres fenced for orchard; two springs on place; distance to White Salmon by new road is 3½ miles. Price \$5,000; half cash, balance 2 or 3 years.

538—80 ACRES; all good apple land with the exception of 3 acres which is stony; elevation 1,600 feet; deep red shot soil; 2 acres in cultivation; 2,000,000 feet of high grade fir on one forty; 12 acres brush land, which is easily cleared; all year spring; 4-room plastered frame house which cost \$400; log barn; distance to school 1½ miles, to Snowden 1½ miles, to White Salmon 14 miles. Price only \$2,800. Terms, half cash, balance in 2 years at 8 per cent.

Our list of tracts for sale, with illustrated literature of the White Salmon fruit district, sent on request to Dept. B.

**THE WHITE SALMON REALTY CO.**  
**DAY BROTHERS**

**WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON**



THIS PROPERTY IS PRICED FROM \$200 TO \$500 AN ACRE CHEAPER THAN ANYTHING IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY. AM QUOTING THESE PRICES TO SEE IF ANY ONE IN THIS LOCALITY WANTS TO BUY PROPERTY.

Now Selling Series No. 6

## PIERCE'S SUB-DIVISION

Only 15 Minutes' Walk From Medford Post Office on Auto Boulevard

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO:

Lot 8, Block 2, which comprises 26 acres, within 20 minutes' walk of Medford post office; 4 acres in old orchard that will easily net \$1,000 this fall; 7-room house, good barn, all in A1 shape; 22 acres under cultivation. Will sell for \$9,000; \$3,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Improvements and crop worth more than cash payment.

Lots 1 and 2, Block 7, which comprises  $8\frac{1}{3}$  acres, under cultivation, at \$200 per acre. Terms, \$20 per acre cash, balance to suit purchaser, at 6 per cent.

Lot 11, Block 2, which comprises 30 acres, all planted in pears and apples and are now in their third summer. It has a corn crop on it which will easily net \$500; a slightly building spot and one of the best springs in the valley. Price per acre, \$300; \$30 cash per acre and \$6 per acre per month.

Lot 12, Block 2, comprising 10 acres; 4 acres planted 3 years; 6 acres in wheat. At \$2,150; \$300 cash, balance easy, at 6 per cent.

Lot 13, Block 2, comprising 10 acres, at \$2,000; \$200 cash.

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James Lacey on an acre of Newtowns marketed 791 boxes of first grade apples, which brought \$1,698.55. He has left fifty boxes of seconds, which will sell for about \$1.50 per box, and bring the total gross sales from one acre of Newtowns up to \$1,800. The returns from his three and a half acres of bearing apples, all kinds, are \$3,801.76 for first grade apples alone, and second grades will fully pay for the labor of taking care of the crop. This makes an average of over \$1,000 an acre profit.

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APPLE LANDS**



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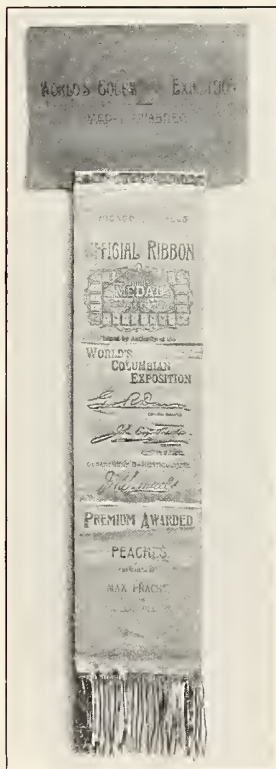
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### Rogue River Valley in Southern Oregon

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## Ashland the Beautiful Best all-the-year-round Health Resort in the World

With the purest city water direct from the mountains; also fine mineral springs, natatoriums, etc. Elevation 2,000 feet. Awarded highest honors on earload Newtown apples at Spokane 1909 National Apple Show, second on ten-box display Spitzenbergs; twenty-three states represented. Holds sweepstakes on peaches at all the late world's fairs. Small fruit, berries and vegetables grow to perfection. *We make a specialty of small tracts of land, ranging from one to twenty acres. Prices according to locality and state of improvement*

38 acres in city limits; about 20 acres or more good for orchard, balance steep but well timbered. This will divide up into small tracts. The scenic driveway is expected to pass through this tract. Price \$1,600, for a short time.

29 acres, just out of the city, and almost adjoining the "Pope" orchard, that took the world's Newtown Pippin award; 10 acres in 3-year-old fruit, 8 acres being Newtowns, with pear fillers in part, and 2 acres Bartlett pears, with peach fillers; about 2 acres in bearing fruit and berries, mixed lot of fruit; balance

of land in brush, easily cleared, and no waste land. The land is sub-irrigated and water easily found. This land is a bargain at \$4,000. It is a hill location.

5 acres in best location, half mile from city limits; 5-room house, barn, some fruit, part in bearing; good well. A fine corner, and will soon be in city. Price \$3,500.

29 acres, less than half a mile from city limits, in best location; about 14 acres bearing orchard. Suitable to cut up into small tracts. Price \$12,500.

We have on our list bearing orchards, undeveloped orchard land, brush land, timber land, city property of all kinds, homes, vacant lots and business propositions; also houses to rent.

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B. W. BATES, Editor and Proprietor

ROSEBURG, OREGON



## A FEW YEARS AGO A RANCHER IN THE ROGUE RIVER VALLEY

Bought several hundred apple and pear trees and set out an orchard. His friends expostulated with him, showing him that it was a grain country, and a grain country alone, but he had lived in the valley for years, and the arguments were of no avail. Despite the facts that were presented to him why fruit could not be raised in the valley, only a few years later he sold enough fruit from this orchard to have bought all the alfalfa and wheat land that joined it.

When this fruit was first received in the Eastern markets, the people did not know what or where the Rogue River Valley was, and were backward about buying fruit from an unknown locality. The salesmen could give them little information, for they had only the merest idea as to its location and knew nothing about the valley or its products. For this reason Mr. Stewart (for such was the orchard owner's name) saw that in order to receive a just price for his fruit it must be advertised. This he did in a small way and the people bought "Stewart's Rogue River Apples" and found them delicious, and became interested in the valley that produced such fruit.

They came, investigated, and found that the land in this orchard was not perceptibly different from any of the other 2,000,000 acres in the valley. They bought small tracts, set them out to fruit, and enjoyed immensely the mild summers, without the electrical, hail or wind storms. Then followed the fall rains, but no snow, and during the months of December, January and February it continued to remain the never changing days of warm rain, interspersed with days of warm sunshine. These days surely had the breath of springtime in them, the robins, blue jays and meadow larks sang unceasingly, and by the latter part of February many of them had their nests well feathered.

These people became enthusiastic and wrote to their friends telling of the climatic conditions, the bountiful crops of grain and vegetables, and the sturdy fruit trees that had made such growth during the few preceding months. Some of these friends came, and in turn they wrote to their friends, and—

That was twenty years ago, but the same condition still exists. There is the one peculiar thing about the city of Medford and the valley of the Rogue River: it is the only place that made a record-smashing growth in population without advertising and without mines or oil wells. The country advertised itself by being all and more than the inhabitants claimed it to be, and the newcomer has always been satisfied. But these things are ahead of the story. Mr. Stewart realized so much from his orchard that the other land owners of the valley began planting orchards, and in a few years the valley looked more like a young forest than a valley. The trees, mostly pears, apples, peaches, apricots, plums and cherries, were set by the thousands, but still the friends were writing their Eastern friends. The demand was made for smaller tracts of land, and immediately the larger tracts were either subdivided or sold and then divided, into five and ten-acre tracts.

It was during this immigration some five years ago that some one who was very deeply impressed with the valley said, "If only the world knew of this valley and its possibilities." It was with shame that the people thought of the existing conditions they had left in the far-away East, and of the oppressive heat in the summers, the electrical storms that in one short second take away all that it has taken years of hard toil to accumulate, of the cold rains and sleet storms of the fall and the heavy snow storms of the winter months. They remembered now the people who still labored for a bare living under these conditions, and resolved if possible to be of some assistance to their downtrodden brothers. A commercial club was organized with twelve members and a few three-line advertisements were carried in Eastern papers and magazines. The members "took turns" answering the few letters of inquiry that came at first, then it became too large, and a man was paid \$25 per month for as much of his time as was necessary to answer the letters. This method was outgrown in six months, for no one could be procured for that salary to give all their time to the work, and it demanded it. A capable man was next employed at a good salary, but in less than a year's time he was "buried" with work; next two people were employed, and so forth. The membership of the club has grown from twelve to six hundred in five years. Why? Because every new person that arrives in the valley wants to tell their friends what they have found. The acreage planted to orchard has grown from 1,500 to 65,000 in five years. Why? Because some of the friends have listened, come, and found it just the same as represented. The city has grown from 3,500 to 9,200 in three years. Why? Because the friends have arrived, gone into business, found that it paid, and written for their friends to come.

During the year of 1909, 90 per cent of the pears and 50 per cent of the apples shipped out of the State of Oregon were raised in the Rogue River Valley, and the friends are still telling their friends. The latest of these is

Louis W. Hill, president Great Northern Railway, who said: "We dropped over the mountains into the Rogue River Valley, and found the RICHEST VALLEY IN THE WORLD. I say this advisedly, and after traveling over 100 miles through its length and breadth. I have traveled extensively, and nowhere have I ever found a richer or more beautiful valley."

It might not be amiss to say that the great Hill system is now building from Medford over the mountains east, and thereby tapping one of the largest belts of standing timber in the world today. This railroad will be built to an eastern connection with other branches of the Hill system, and Medford will be the only city in Oregon outside of Portland with two great transcontinental railroads.

## THE MEDFORD COMMERCIAL CLUB

Have recently edited the 1910 number of "Medford and the Rogue River Valley," and it is conceded by experts to be the most beautiful community booklet that has ever been published. This can be procured free if 6 cents is sent to pay the postage on same to your address, and it is easily worth 50 cents per copy.

## WHAT IS AN ORCHARD?

When you hear of or read about an ORCHARD your mind usually pictures a field of fruit trees with fruit on them.

This is the kind of an ORCHARD we mean for you to think of while reading this ad.

It is almost too good to be true, but it is a fact that the owners of the Burrell Orchard, which, by the way, is well and favorably known to almost every fruit buyer of both continents, have decided to subdivide their 605 acres of commercial apples and pears. It is on the market now. The orchard was too large for any firm or individual to handle to the best advantage. One man owns all this great orchard and the titles are absolutely perfect. Not a single dollar is owing against the property. If you are interested in acquiring something in the way of an orchard, this is your opportunity. Come as soon as you can if you want the best selection. Over 100 acres have already been sold to date.

When we tell you that forty-three acres of this land that has not as yet been sold has for years and years been producing from forty-three to fifty-one carloads of apples and pears, and that this same fruit has grossed from \$560 to \$1,470 per car, you can get some idea of what an orchard—a first-class commercial orchard—will do.

Some of the trees are young, but have been planted on soil as good as can be found in the world. The trees are selected from nursery stock grown on the place and grafted with scions taken from trees that have records. In other words, these trees have been bred-up, just as the fancy stock raiser improves his herd. This fact will mean something to people who think.

The prices vary from \$450 per acre up. The orchard is only two miles from Medford, which has a population of about 9,000. To give you an idea of what Medford is, pure water from the mountains twenty-seven miles away is being piped into town, less than half a mile of pipe remaining to be laid at this date. Twenty-nine miles of sewers are being built; ten miles of additional street paving is now being laid; a new hotel to cost \$150,000 and another to cost \$100,000 are being built; several new wholesale houses are under construction; the Great Northern has over a thousand men at work on a new railroad running out of Medford to connect with their Central Oregon line, and franchises have been granted for an electric system from Medford both ways to Grants Pass and Ashland.

Visit every other district in the United States and then come to Medford, just to be sure you won't make a mistake. But take our word for it, if you do come here this little spot will steal you, body, mind and pocketbook. Come and see, whether you buy from us or the other fellow. There are 100,000 acres to select from.

**JOHN D. OLWELL, Medford, Oregon**

Exclusive Sales Agents  
Lived Here Over Twenty Years

## IRRIGATED ORCHARD TRACTS

IN THE FAMOUS

## ROGUE RIVER VALLEY

Orchards now paying more than \$1,000 net per acre.

Grand sweepstakes prize at the Spokane National Apple Show.

6,500 acres in the very heart of the Rogue River Valley.

Every acre carries with it a perpetual water right from the

### ROGUE RIVER VALLEY CANAL COMPANY

The largest system of irrigation in Rogue River Valley, which when completed will irrigate 55,000 acres of orchards and undeveloped orchard lands through 389 miles of main canals and laterals.

The water storage reservoirs are located at the foot of Mount McLaughlin, where the waters of Fish Lake and Four Mile Lake are impounded, and will conserve the waters from the melting snows and deliver it through the system of canals to serve the orchardists through the irrigation season.

Orchard tracts are sold in 5, 10, 20 and 40 acres, plowed, leveled, planted to trees and fenced. Undeveloped tracts for sale with irrigation. Orchards plowed, planted and cared for by expert orchardists for a period of five years on Orchard Development Contracts. Prices range from \$150 to \$500 per acre. Write for further information.

## ROGUELANDS INCORPORATED

Fred N. Cummings, Manager

MEDFORD, OREGON



# \$125 AN ACRE

## FOR 40 OR 80 ACRES

### *Of First Class Apple Land*

fronting on main county road and below irrigation ditch. This is \$75 an acre lower than similar land in same district but the owner wants to sell quickly, so this price is for quick action

**J. H. HEILBRONNER & CO.**

THE RELIABLE DEALERS

The Davidson Building

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

## HOOD RIVER APPLE LANDS

*Pay Big Dividends—Values Will Double in Three Years*

WRITE FOR COMPLETE LIST OF PROPERTIES

20 ACRES, 7 miles southwest of Hood River; red shot soil, good drainage; close to school and store; 4 acres Newtowns and Spitzenbergs, 1 year old; 12 acres slashed and burned; balance light timber; spring water; good location. A bargain at \$5,000; \$2,000 cash will handle it.

10 ACRES, 3 miles southwest of Hood River; all set to Newtowns and Spitzenbergs, in good condition; volcanic ash soil, good drainage; on main county road. This is a snap at \$7,000; \$3,000 cash will handle it.

20 ACRES, 9 acres set to commercial orchard, mostly three-year-old trees; 3 acres young strawberries; 5 acres partly cleared, balance in meadow; water stock; small house; near school, store and railway station. Price \$10,000; \$4,600 cash.

75 ACRES, beautiful modern home, 2½ miles from town; 30 acres under cultivation; 16 acres in orchard in prime condition, part full bearing; 14 acres in meadow. Place will show profit this year of over \$5,000 on the crop. Team and all implements included. Price \$35,000.

30 ACRES, best red shot soil, scientifically planted to standard commercial orchard, some full bearing; living stream of water, close in; genuine bargain. \$23,000; very good terms.

15 ACRES, all planted to Newtowns and Spitzenbergs, 1 to 4 years old, save ½ acre in meadow; close to town; red shot soil. Price \$11,000; \$4,000 cash.

20 ACRES, unimproved, 6 miles south of Hood River; good drainage, excellent location; all under ditch and A1 orchard land. Good buy at \$3,500; \$1,250 cash, balance 3 or 5 years.

10 ACRES, near school, store and railway station, on main road; good soil, good drainage; all set to 2-year-old Newtowns and Spitzenbergs; excellent condition; beautiful building site. Price \$5,500; \$1,500 will handle it.

20 ACRES, partly improved; red shot soil, high and slightly; perfect drainage. This tract lies fine for orchard; beautiful building spot. Genuine bargain at \$350 per acre; \$2,000 cash.

## DEVLIN & FIREBAUGH

THE LEADING DEALERS

Swetland Building, Portland, Oregon

Hotel Oregon Building, Hood River, Oregon

# BETTER FRUIT

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST  
OF MODERN AND PROGRESSIVE FRUIT GROWING AND MARKETING

## HARVESTING ROGUE RIVER VALLEY'S PEAR CROP

BY J. A. PERRY, MEDFORD, OREGON

THE Rogue River pears are famous the world over for the excellent quality of the fruit and the scientific methods in handling them. All varieties do equally well here; in fact, this is the acknowledged home of the pear. There are, however, only about half a dozen varieties grown commercially—the Bartlett, Comice, Anjou, Bosc, Howell and Winter Nellis. Each of these varieties have their good qualities and it is often a disputed question among growers as to which variety brings the best returns. While the writer has handled hundreds of cars of each of these varieties, he is not prepared to say just which variety has made the best record. All have made big money for the grower. We have seen the Comice sell in the markets for five dollars per half box. Again, we have seen the Anjou do equally as well. The Bartlett has made its record of four or five dollars per box, and when we take into consideration the wonderful productiveness of this pear we are constrained to say that they stand at the head of the class.

While we believe that nowhere in the world do pears grow to such perfection as they do in the Rogue River Valley, yet we realize that the high prices and the splendid reputation our pears has attained is due to a certain extent to the scientific methods employed in growing, picking and packing the fruit.

The commercial pear orchard receives the very best care possible from the time the young trees are planted until they are producing their golden fruit, which is usually from five to six years. Any one seeking a position as foreman on one of our pear orchards must, before he is allowed to take charge, convince the owner that he is experienced in orchard work. The trees are too valuable to permit of taking any chances, or making mistakes in pruning or caring for them in anything but a scientific manner.

The orchardist who grows pears has a decided advantage over the one who grows apples, the young pear trees being much easier cared for from the time they are planted. Insect pests do not attack them as much as they do apple trees. In fact, pear trees are very little trouble or expense to grow; they simply want pruning and reasonable cultivation. Any one may grow a first-class pear orchard in the Rogue River Valley with what information he may get by attending our horticultural meetings and hearing the methods explained by scientific orchard-

ists and by specialists stationed here to assist the growers.

Pears never require over two sprayings to keep out the worms. San Jose scale is much easier kept out of pear orchards than the apple orchard. Many people

getting fit to eat. On the other hand, if allowed to stay on the tree too long, the shipping quality of the fruit is materially injured. The grower must have every thing in readiness when the fruit is ready to come off, as there is no time to be lost.

First, he has all his orchard boxes gone over to see that they are in good condition. Then he gets his wagons that are to haul the fruit from the orchard to the packing house, and from the packing house to the car, in shape, providing each with a set of springs and cover to keep out the hot sun and dust. He then procures enough pickers and packers to pick at least one car of pears every day, and if the crop be large he may load two or more each day. We always like to load each day's pack in the iced car the same day it is packed, and get the fruit cooled out as soon as possible, thus stopping the ripening process. We hope in the near future to have a pre-cooling plant established in the valley. This will extend the marketing period of our pears over three or four weeks, which will mean much to the grower. Bartletts are usually ready to pick from the tenth to fifteenth of August, and the grower who has several varieties is able to keep his crew working from the time Bartletts ripen until the first of October, as the different varieties ripen one after the other; Bartletts first, then the Howell, the Anjou, the Bosc, Comice, and last of

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think that because the pear is a very delicate fruit that they are difficult to handle, but we wish to say that after ten years' experience in handling all varieties of fruit we much prefer handling pears to apples. Grading is easier. There are not nearly as large a per cent of seconds or culls as there are in any apple crop, and where the grower is prepared to handle fruit in the proper manner, as they are in the Rogue River Valley, pears are handled with scarcely any loss from injury in handling.

All fruit must be handled carefully, and the grower that does not exercise great care in picking, packing and shipping his fruit can not expect to be successful. Pears must be picked at the proper time. We may say there is no fixed rule to go by, but the orchardists of the valley are experts in this respect. They are able to determine the very day the fruit will do to come off the tree and yet mature into perfect fruit. This is a very important factor in marketing a pear crop. If picked from the tree too green the fruit will be lacking in sugar and will shrivel and decay without ever



J. A. PERRY, MEDFORD, OREGON



all the Winter Nellis, which ripen about the same time, or just before, we commence to pick winter apples. Where a grower has a good sized orchard, it is very desirable to have several varieties, for this reason.

The methods of packing fruit have changed quite noticeably in the last few years. In former years we used printed boxes, having the grower's name and the district from which the fruit was grown printed on the end of the box. This has been discontinued, for various reasons, and we now use a plain box made from the best pine lumber, and place on the end of the box a nice lithograph label. The grower's name, the variety and number of pears is neatly stamped on the box, thus giving the buyer a chance to know just what the box contains.

Pears are packed at less expense than apples, for the reason that no lining or layer paper is used. Grading is not as expensive. Pears must be packed in a nice, neat manner to make a good appearance in the market, as nothing looks worse than a ragged, poorly packed box of pears. We use for most all pears eight by ten duplex wrapping paper, except some of the very largest sizes, which require a larger paper. The paper should always be full large for the pear, and serves to a certain extent to form a cushion for the fruit. The folds of the paper should always come underneath the pear, being perfectly smooth on top. Pears should have a larger swell in the box than apples, and should weigh at least fifty-two pounds.

In order that the box may look neat and have full weight, the swell must be built in the box as it is packed. Packing schools are conducted each year to give the new beginners a chance to learn the work before they are required to commence packing for shipment. The accompanying cut shows a class of twenty-five taking lessons in one of these schools. Several instructors are



IN A PACKING HOUSE DURING PEAR-PACKING TIME, AT MEDFORD, OREGON

*Copyright 1910 by Medford Commercial Club*

employed, as it is necessary to show the pupil, it being very hard to tell anyone how to put up a pack so that they will be able to do the work properly. With a good instructor to show them, it is possible for a new beginner to learn so that they may put up a very good pack in a few days if they really try to learn. We find many who never learn, for the reason that they do not take an interest in the work. The accompanying cut shows a very good commercial pack of pears. They are all four-tier, however. We are sorry that we haven't a cut of a five-tier pack, as that is used mostly and is the most desirable size. The cut shows very well the manner of placing the pears in the box, the diagonal pack being always used. Box No. 1 shows the three, two pack, four and five up the box, and contains ninety pears. A person that

does not understand packing will think that the box contains ninety-two pears, but the tiers are not all the same. The first tier put in the box was two pears, put in calix toward the packer and about equal distance from the sides of the box and from each other. In the next row we place three pears, stem toward the packer, in the three spaces on the sides and in the center. Next two, then three, and so on. You will find this tier has only twenty-two pears in it, while the next tier will have twenty-three, so that we have two tiers of twenty-two and two of twenty-three, or ninety pears. Box No. 2 is three-four pack, four-four up the box, and contains twenty-eight to the tier, or 112 pears. Box No. 3 is three-three pack, four-four up the box, and contains ninety-six pears. This box is packed exactly like the largest size five-tier, and should have been packed five-tier. If packed the same way five-tier it would contain 120 pears. The five-tier packs are three-three pack, four-four up the box, 120 pears; three-three pack, four-five up the box, 135 pears; three-three pack, five-five up the box, 150 pears. We seldom pack smaller than the latter size in the five-tier pack. Six-tier are sometimes packed in winter Nellis, or some of the small varieties, and may pack as many as 200 pears to the box. Some of our fancy pears are packed in the half box, such as the Comice, Anjous and other varieties when they are very large and fine. We believe it pays to put up pears in the half box if the fruit is really fancy. In this pack the work is done almost the same, except we use a fine lace paper to line the sides of the box; a beautiful lithograph top mat is placed over the top of the fruit after the box is packed, the lace lining being folded over so that the center of the mat shows, making a very attractive package. The half box contains from thirty to fifty pears.



PACKING HOUSE OF J. E. PERRY AT MEDFORD, OREGON, DURING PACKING SEASON



# METHOD OF STARTING AND MANAGING A VINEYARD

BY A. H. CARSON, GRANTS PASS, OREGON

**T**HE location of the vineyard is important. The soil must be warm, of good depth and well drained. Cold, wet land is not congenial to the growth of the grape. Our foothill lands, if the loam has depth not less than two feet, sloping to the south-east, south and southwest, with an elevation from twelve hundred to twenty-five hundred feet, are ideal locations for a vineyard, providing there is not too much broken rock in the soil to prevent thorough plowing and subsequent cultivation. To mature the grape it must be grown in an equable temperature with ample sunshine, and our southeast, south and southwest hillsides are locations that come nearer furnishing these conditions than would a northern slope or a level flat.

Do not plant the grape on a northern slope in this climate, as the variation in temperature during every twenty-four hours is much greater than on a southern slope, and, too, a southern slope will give on an average one hour more sunshine in twenty-four than on a northern slope. By planting your vineyard on a southern slope you avoid the blighting effect of the north wind on the bloom. The quantity and quality of grapes grown on a northern exposure never equal those grown on a southern exposure.

Assuming that the intended vineyard is grubbed and all stumps removed, thorough plowing of the ground to a depth of fourteen to sixteen inches should be had, with the surface well harrowed and pulverized.

To get this depth we use the turning plow and turn over the surface to a depth of eight inches and with a second team follow up each furrow as turned with a subsoil plow, breaking up the subsoil seven to eight inches deeper,

letting it fall back into the furrow made by the turning plow.

Plowing and breaking up the subsoil

and 8x8 feet is not distant enough. Any and all of the European varieties should not be planted nearer than 9x9 feet, 535



GRAPES READY FOR SHIPMENT, GROWN BY A. H. CARSON, GRANTS PASS, OREGON

to this depth insures good drainage to carry off surplus water in case of heavy rainfall, warms up the soil, pulverizes it, and enables the soil to stand drouth. With proper cultivation that means much in growth of the new vineyard you seek to establish the first year.

Many old vineyards are planted too closely, too many vines to the acre; 6x8

vines to the acre, and 10x10 feet would be better.

To get the best results the vine must have room to grow, with ample soil from which to draw its food, and you must have room to till and cultivate to make this plant food available to the young or old growing vine.

Preparatory to planting the young vines use a line about 300 feet long and lay out the end and side lines of the vineyard, so that one end and one side forms a true right angle. Without a compass you can use a carpenter's square to lay off a right angle. Peg these side and end lines the distance apart you wish your vines to stand in the vineyard. Use pegs half an inch in diameter, and in making your measurements from peg to peg use a pole the desired length between vines, always pegging carefully the distance your pole indicates. By using the line on each row and setting the pegs carefully with a well stretched line you can lay off any number of acres on level or rolling ground and the pegs will be in line in all directions. In planting the young vines do not remove the peg, but plant them on the south side of each peg, so that the top bud of the vine will be about one inch from the peg.

I would always use one-year-old rooted vines to plant a new vineyard. Unrooted cuttings are too much risk, as many of them fail to root in the vineyard, and if you use them you will always have many vacant places in the vineyard, which you



FANCY PACKAGE OF HALF-BOX PEAR PACK FROM THE BEAR CREEK ORCHARD MEDFORD, OREGON

*Courtesy of Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon*



will have to replant the following year. Root your cuttings in warm, sandy loam in nursery.

A strong rooted vine of one year's growth will put out canes from one to two feet in length. Cut back all of this growth to two or three buds. Shear off all lateral rootlets on the rooted cutting close to the cutting, and of the rootlets at the lower part of the rooted vine—shorten them in to two or three inches. This prepares the young vine to be planted in its new home. You can plant this young rooted vine any time in this climate from November 15 to May 1, providing you have the soil in condition and the weather is not freezing. What I mean by the soil in condition is when it will work free and is not too wet.

After planting out, all you have to do this year is to cultivate and keep on cultivating, whether there are weeds or not, until August 15. Stir the surface soil once a week with harrow or spring tooth to conserve moisture. Your success in growing a vineyard will be in your willingness to pay the price—work. If you do not possess that capital—a willingness to work and bestow the necessary labor—don't plant a vineyard, as your success or your non-success will reflect your personality.

The first year let every bud that quickens and grows, alone. Do not remove a leaf. It is one of the organs of the plant in conjunction with the roots that is necessary to establish the vine in the new home you have placed it in.

The first year the growth of the vine will be small and the beginner may at the end of the growing period be discouraged and fear that his soil and location are not adapted to the growth of the grape. Time will prove his fears are without reason.

In February or March of the second year, go over your young orchard and cut back all growth of the first year, leaving only two or three buds. If two or more canes have grown, take off the weaker ones and leave the stronger one, but be sure to cut it back to two or three buds. Cultivate the vineyard as I suggested for the first year. By the middle



A BUNCH OF MALAGA GRAPES GROWN AT GRANTS PASS, OREGON

of June you will find that many of your vines have grown canes four feet long or more, with strong, vigorous canes.

Pluck or cut off the weaker canes; drive a sharpened stake on the north

side of the strong cane left and tie to it. After being driven the stake should be two feet high. It should be driven down firmly. Tying the cane to the stake is particular work, as this cane forms the future stump to support the grapes you hope to grow.

Two strong strings are required to tie a growing cane to the stake. The loop left around the growing cane must be left large enough so that the growing cane will not fill it, so as to cut off and strangle it. The top string must be tied firmly near the top of the stake in a notch cut into the stake, so that the swaying of the young cane by the wind will not work the top string down the stake, thereby pulling down the tender growth, which hardens in time and leaves you with a crooked, deformed stump that pruning cannot remedy. Your only remedy in such cases is to cut back all the growth in the spring following and



FRUIT PACKING HOUSE AT MEDFORD, OREGON



start a new cane to form a new stump. There will be weak vines the second year which will not make strong enough growth to stake. Let them alone, and the third year cut them back to two or three buds and they will soon show a vigorous growth that will do to tie to a stake. Vineyards grown on the stump, as nearly all European varieties are grown, require staking for seven or eight years, until the stump is strong enough to bear its burden of luscious grapes. By using cedar stakes at the beginning you will avoid the necessity of restaking many vines.

Do not expect many grapes from your young vineyard until it is five years old. You will get a few grapes the third year. Commercially speaking, your profit will not begin until the vineyard is five and six years old. When they have attained that age they will pay you six per cent on a valuation so large that I am too modest to tell you what that valuation is.

There are many choice varieties among the European grapes. The Muscat, Malaga and Flame Tokay are in my opinion the three best. Only the best should be grown for home use or the market. All three are firm, late grapes, good keepers, great bearers, and quality superb, and if properly ripened, picked and packed will stand shipping across the continent and will sell in the Eastern markets at top prices.

There are many other table grapes, such as the Black Prince, Cornichon,



IN THE VINEYARD OF A. H. CARSON, GRANTS PASS, OREGON, RIPENING TIME

Black Hamburg, Black Ferrera, Gros Maroe and Purple Damascus, that are fine.

I often hear the remark: "I believe I would like grape growing, as grapes, like Topsy, just grow—you don't have to spray them." This is a mistake. I say to you that if you become a commercial

grape grower you will have no graft. If you have success you will have to bestow the labor and care that men in apple, pear and peach growing bestow to assure success. The grape has its fungi and its insect pests, and you will have to intelligently meet and overcome these diseases and pests or you will fail.

Of insect pests we have the grape vine aphid. This pest so far has not proved serious.

Then we have the green grape vine sphinx. The larva of this insect some years are very plenty, and if permitted would do serious damage to the growing vine. In this climate the female moth deposits from one to three eggs on the under side of the leaf about June 1. The egg is whitish in color, oval in form and about one-twentieth of an inch in diameter. In five or six days the egg hatches, and the young larva soon begins on the tender young foliage. His growth is rapid and in a short time he becomes a python among the leaf-eating worms. I have seen the grown larva that measured two and three-quarter inches in length and as large around as one's little finger. Two or three of these grown worms will, if not discovered, soon strip every leaf from an old vine. Its natural enemies, the birds, destroy many of them, and owing to its large size you can readily detect him, and when found knock him off the vine and with the hoe end him. The climbing cut worm is a serious pest on one and two-year-old vines. They are nocturnal in their habits, feeding at night, and were it not



HOME OF A. H. CARSON, NEAR GRANTS PASS, OREGON



for our robins and bluebirds, who destroy them in countless numbers, they would destroy any and all growing vegetation in our fields in early spring and summer months. Thanks to Governor Chamberlain's wisdom, when he interposed his veto to the Perkins bill, as to what extent the law can protect the fruit growers' friends, yet remains law.

The most dreaded insect pest is the grape phylloxera. It has not yet made its appearance in any of the vineyards of Oregon, but is in portions of the grape-growing districts of California. When it does appear here, if it does, our only remedy is to graft the finer European grapes on resistant roots. Of fungus diseases we have grape anthracnose,

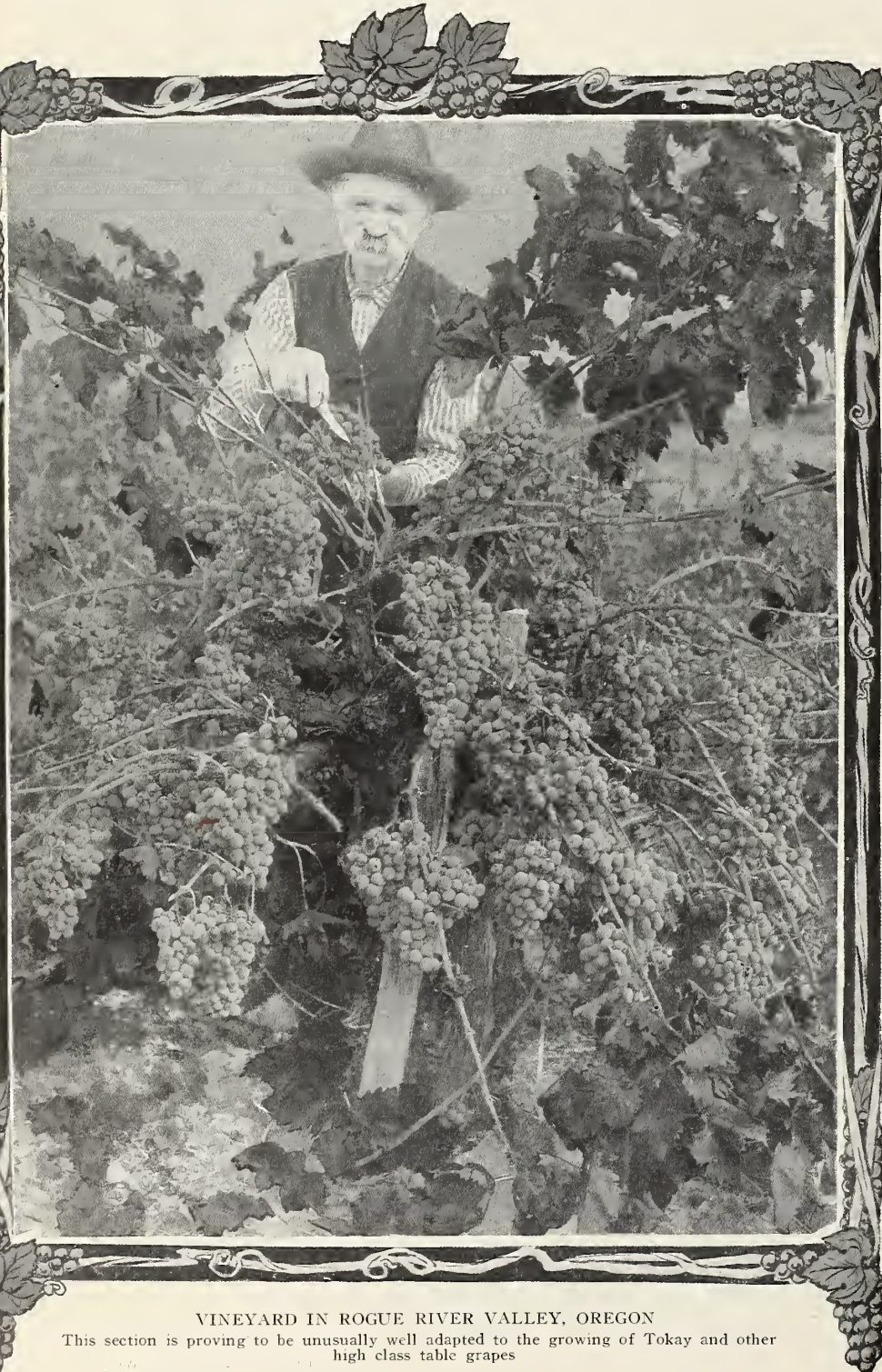
mildew, grape rot, rust and grape knot.

All of these fungous diseases readily yield to spraying with bordeaux in the spring, just as the buds begin swelling, excepting the grape knot. This disease affects the old wood of all European grapes, and has existed in California since the first planting of the grape by the Mission Fathers. It does not affect the fruit in quality or size.

Mildew you will find the most annoying fungus the grape grower has to contend with. It affects the growing canes, leaves and fruit, and if it develops in any portion of the vineyard during the season you will lose all the fruit on every vine it attacks. However, mildew is easily controlled. If you lose a crop



PERFECT SPECIMEN OF  
DU COMISE PEAR (Reduced)  
FROM ROGUE RIVER  
VALLEY, OREGON



VINEYARD IN ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, OREGON

This section is proving to be unusually well adapted to the growing of Tokay and other high class table grapes

of grapes from the mildew the fault is your own, as the remedy costs you but little.

If mildew once becomes established in the vineyard during the season all vines so affected are past help for that season. Spraying the vines with bordeaux, or flour of sulphur shaken in each vine, will prevent mildew from developing. If flour of sulphur is shaken in each vine when in bloom and again when the grapes are the size of BB shot it will prevent mildew, or if you will spray the vines with standard bordeaux just as the buds begin swelling in the spring and again with modified bordeaux when the grapes become of the size of BB shot you will prevent mildew. These remedies are cheap and effective, and if you become a grape grower you run much risk if you fail to treat your vines annually.

The question of winter and summer pruning is hard to explain in a paper of this character so as to make it of practical value to a beginner. The beginner's best method to learn pruning is to go into a vineyard with a pruner of knowledge and have an object lesson. No two vines of the same variety are pruned exactly alike, as they all vary in vigor and must be pruned accordingly to get the best results. If beginners in grape growing will come to my vineyard in February and March I will be glad to give them object lessons in pruning the grape, so far as my knowledge goes on that subject.

Again, picking and packing the grape for market, as well as selling it, are phases of the grape grower's work. I hope to take this subject up at some future time.



THE Saturday Review, of Medford, has courteously loaned us the cut of the colored Bartlett pear appearing in "Better Fruit." M. E. Worrell, the editor and publisher, has been in the publishing business for thirty years, the last seven years in Oregon. The first publication he started in Oregon was the Board of Trade Journal, in the City of Portland, being the official organ of the Board of Trade for five years. Afterwards he moved to Medford and started the Saturday Review, a publication of local and department news of the great Rogue River Valley. It is the only weekly paper published outside of Portland that is printed on book paper and carries more inches of advertising than any paper in Southern Oregon, if not in the state, and is graded in a class by itself. "Better Fruit" recommends the Saturday Review to all residing in the Rogue River Valley, and interested in the same. Price \$1.50 per year.



# PEACH GROWING IN ASHLAND, OREGON, DISTRICT

BY E. RISTE, MANAGER OF THE ASHLAND FRUIT AND PRODUCE ASSOCIATION, ASHLAND, OREGON

OWING to the open winters in the Rogue River Valley, the winter season is very favorable to work in the orchard. Planting and pruning can be done at almost any time from November to May. This is especially true on the granitic soils around Ashland. It may rain in the night or morning, and by the time one is ready to go to work he can take off his coat, even though it be winter, and find his pruning shears, or his spade. The drainage is good—the surface dries quickly and there is no mud.

There is no severe winter cold, and the planting of peach trees may be made in November or December, and the February or March planting does equally well. Plantings made at such times make a good growth early in the season, root deeply and the wood matures well. Young trees planted last fall or this spring have made a fine growth, with strong wood.

When the trees are set out they are headed back to about twenty inches. A shield is placed around the trees (the blue layer paper used in apple packing makes a good shield). When the growth starts the lower buds are pinched off, leaving three or five to grow. When these branches have attained the desired length the terminal bud is pinched, checking the growth, causing thickening of the branch and ripening of the wood. This must not be done too early, else branches will start out too freely and grow to too great a length. Pinching back undesirable growth is much better than pruning it away next season, for while much growth will be cut away every year, yet the process of pinching saves much waste, and the tree gains correspondingly. This applies especially to the first and second years' growth. The third year and after, an attempt is made to secure a "balance" between the new growth and the bearing fruit, so that there is neither an over-growth, nor an over-bearing.

Some summer pruning is practiced in connection with the thinning and picking. The orchardist always carries his small pruning shears, and uses it too. We know the old rule, "Prune when the knife is sharp."

Methods in pruning have changed the past few years. In old orchards the growth is high, with long, bare limbs. These, however, are being replaced by young trees, low-headed and pruned to bring the crop near the ground.

Clean culture is the rule here. Cultivation is thorough and is continued into mid-summer, ceasing about August 1. Harrowing with the spring tooth and straight tooth harrow is the general practice. Some discs are used, especially in the black soils. Cultivation is very thorough, close to the trees and very frequent. Very few orchards are irrigated.

Spraying the peach trees for both scale and blight is receiving the attention of the inspectors and orchardists. This sea-

son, perhaps for the first, the spraying has been very effectively done. In the fall, after the crop is off and before the rains begin, a good, thorough spraying with the bordeaux is made. We do not

first thinning to proper proportions. The inexperienced man will probably have to go over his orchard the second and even the third time, and sometimes absolutely refuses to have his fruit "thrown away,"



PEACH TREE—Albert Johnson Orchard, Ashland, Oregon.

IN THE PEACH ORCHARD OF ALBERT JOHNSON NOW OWNED BY E. T. LEWIS ASHLAND, OREGON

wait until the leaves fall, but insure a thorough spray in good season. In the after part of the winter or early spring a spray with the lime-sulphur is made. Where the application is made about the time the buds swell, one spray is sufficient, but some orchardists are now spraying twice with the lime-sulphur, once in the dormant season with the full strength, and again as the buds are ready to break. The inspector is recommending the spraying at the time the buds are ready to burst, as catching the twig borer, if there be any, and also as being more effective against scale. Supervision of this work is made through the county and local inspectors, and is resulting in clean orchards.

This spring some experiments were made applying both the bordeaux and the lime-sulphur, and in one or two orchards application was made with the self-boiled lime-sulphur. These experiments were conducted for the purpose of determining what could be done in the cases where the blight was bad. At the date of the preparation of this article, the results cannot be stated, though we are watching with considerable interest to see the effects of these experiments.

After the danger of frost is past, which is usually by the 10th of May, the work of thinning the peaches begins. Effort is made to thin the fruit so as to produce what we call a seventy-five pack, that is, large enough to run seventy-five peaches per box.

It is only the expert orchardist who is able to reduce the amount of fruit at the

as he calls it. It is true, however, that the fruit must be thinned to probably a distance of four inches on the branch, depending of course upon the way the tree is pruned, the general strength of the tree and the general weather conditions. The Ashland Fruit and Produce Association, which ships practically all of the output of the Ashland district, has this year eliminated the small peach from their shipments.

Our successful orchardists have practically lived in their orchards. Successful men are the ones who like their work, and while they are following the proven methods in orchard culture, they are also experimenting more or less to discover improved methods.

We are quite free from pests and the work is both pleasant, owing to weather conditions, and profitable, owing to the superior qualities of the peach produced.

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**CHERRY SLUG PEST.**—Presumably you were correct in your diagnosis that your inquirer's trouble affecting his trees is known as cherry or pear tree slug. This filthy slug thrives on both varieties of trees named. Reports from all districts show the pest very numerous this season and apparently no districts are immune. If it is the true cherry or pear tree slug, a very unpleasant odor may be noticed. As it is a leaf-eating insect, any of the arsenites can be used successfully as a spray. Air-slaked lime or very fine dust has been used with good results, apparently drying up the slimy insect. Liquid sprays can only be successfully applied with spray pumps. In order to be effective in using dust, the upper side of all the leaves should be thoroughly covered. With these simple remedies, all can keep their trees free from this pest, which is doing so much destruction of late. The life of the slug is about four weeks, but in those four weeks it fairly riddles thousands of trees, and prompt action is necessary to overcome it.—E. J. Ladd in Portland Oregonian.



# CULTIVATION AND COVER CROPS FOR ORCHARDS

BY W. B. LANHAM, EXPERT HORTICULTURIST WITH THE SUTHERLIN LAND & WATER COMPANY, SUTHERLIN, OREGON

**I**N NO section of the United States, perhaps, is the care given to orchards that is given them in the Pacific Northwest, and here no one thing is of more importance than the proper culti-

The soil may be ever so fertile, but if this fertility is locked up in hard lumps it will do little good, for the plant feeds through very minute root hairs which absorb nutrition in the form of moisture

order to allow the air to reach and act on the subsoil, for practically all of our soil is rich enough in plant food if it can be exposed to the oxygen of the air and rendered available. If land is



SPLENDID IRRIGATING SYSTEM OF THE LUSE LAND AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, FOR IRRIGATING THE SUTHERLIN VALLEY, OREGON

vation of the soil, and especially is this true in young orchards, as the first few years' wood growth is the main object desired, and no matter how fertile the soil may be the trees cannot do their best without they are properly cultivated. For the cultivation not only liberates the plant food and conserves the soil moisture, but also keeps the ground free from weeds that would otherwise take part of this fertility.

from the soil. Therefore, before the plant can make any use of the elements of fertility, they must be in a soluble form, and in order that the root hairs may come in contact with the particles, the soil must be in a very finely divided condition. Not all forms of plant food are soluble, so they are of no value until they are changed into a soluble form. The oxygen of the air is the most potent agent in this transformation. Therefore,

the soil must be well aerated, and to be well aerated it must be well drained, for nearly one-half of the volume of common soil is air spaces. For instance, if the water table is within two feet of the surface, so far as the plant is concerned the soil is only two feet deep, for fruit trees will not do well in water-logged soil. Drainage may be accomplished either by open drains or tiles. If the land is tiled, the tiling should be put in, if possible, at least three feet below the surface.

Assuming the land is well drained, it should be broken deep, and preferably subsoiled, in

broken shallow year after year, the subsoil becomes impervious to water and air, and must be broken up or the elements of fertility will remain unavailable for use by the plant. Not only will this allow the air to act on the subsoil, but also makes a better reservoir for the soil moisture.

Conservation of moisture is one of the prime objects of cultivation. As stated before, the plant only takes its food in liquid form, so where there is no liquid there is no food taken in. This does not mean that the soil must be saturated, but



PEACHES AS THEY GROW IN ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, OREGON



PEACHES, AS THEY GROW IN THE UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON



it must be damp, for each soil particle is surrounded by a thin film of moisture, which contains in solution the plant food that will be taken into the plant through the root hairs. As each soil particle is covered by this thin film of moisture, the more finely they are divided the more moisture will be contained, up to a certain point. If the soil is too loose, however, the capillary action is destroyed, and there will be no movement of water through the soil. As we know, the water moves through the soil through capillary tubes formed by the particles lying side by side, and making small, hair-like tubes. Up these tubes comes the moisture from below, and evaporates. If the tops of these tubes are broken off, the moisture will rise no further. In other words, a dust mulch on the surface will destroy capillarity and prevent loss of moisture by evaporation. Therefore, the ideal condition of tilth would be to have the top two or three inches composed of loose soil and dust, and the sub-surface soil more firmly packed. This will also accomplish another object of cultivation, viz: destruction of weeds.

The time to begin cultivating an orchard is about two years before it is planted. If the land selected be newly cleared, or sod, grow some cultivated crop, and preferably a root crop. This will break up and aerate the subsoil, and get the land in good tilth before the trees are planted. Better to have the planting deferred a season than to plant in poorly prepared soil, for the cost of cultivation the first season is much less if the ground is properly prepared. However, in large commercial plantings it is not always possible to have the soil in an ideal condition before planting, so the additional labor must be given to prepare the land properly after the planting. Whether the trees are planted in the spring or in the fall, the land should be plowed in the fall and thoroughly prepared for planting.

In a newly-planted orchard, as soon as the ground is in condition in the spring, disk up thoroughly both ways and follow with the harrow. One harrowing immediately following the plowing or disking is worth half a dozen a week later. At intervals of from ten days to two weeks, go over the orchard with a harrow or



BRANCHES OF APPLES FROM MEDFORD, OREGON

spring tooth, and as soon as the ground is finely pulverized use a Kimball cultivator instead. Preserve the dust mulch thus formed until about the first of August, at which time cultivation should cease, to allow the wood to properly ripen up for winter.

At the time of the first cultivation, each tree should be spaded around to a distance of about two feet in either direction. For this first season's cultivation, we find here in Sutherlin Valley an ordinary corn cultivator does the work admirably by going over the trees a number of times during the season. With this implement, closer work can be done than with most orchard tools. Of course only the first year can the trees be straddled in this way. After that, tools that go on only one side at a time are to be used. The ground must be as thor-

oughly plowed and worked each succeeding season as the first. However, as the orchard gets older, cultivate shallower and further from the tree each time. When the orchard comes into bearing, the cultivation may be continued later, for the tree then needs more moisture to properly ripen its crop of fruit. Always cultivate thoroughly after each irrigation, for it will do little or no good to irrigate and allow the land to bake and the water evaporate.

Clean cultivation of orchards as practiced in the Northwest will rapidly burn out the humus unless it is artificially supplied. Barnyard manure is one of the best ways to supply this humus, and to also supply the three elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. The trouble is, the supply is too limited, so we must look for some other way to supply it.



VIEW OF EAST END OF SUTHERLIN VALLEY, SHOWING GLIMPSE OF IRRIGATION DITCH



The soils of the Northwest are, as a rule, rich in the mineral elements, but much of this is in a form unavailable for use by the plant. Humus, which is partially decayed vegetable matter, is usually rich in nitrogen but not always in the other elements. However, in the decomposition of humus, organic acids are formed which react on the unavailable elements in the soil, rendering them available. If these soils are kept rich in humus, no commercial fertilizer will be needed. Moreover, the nitrifying bacteria which break down the insoluble nitrates into soluble nitrates grow better in a soil rich in humus.

The physical as well as the chemical condition of the soil is improved by the addition of humus, for, as a rule, a soil low in humus is clammy, cold, and hard to work. It breaks up hard and lumpy, and, as we say, is dead. On the other hand, soil which contains a high percentage of organic matter is dark in color, loose, and light of texture. It may be worked earlier in the season, and at the same time is more retentive of moisture. Thus stiff, heavy, clay soils may be made lighter and warmer by the addition of organic matter. Humus has just the opposite effect on sand, giving it body, producing better capillary action, and making it more of a sandy loam. If the soil is poor, a commercial fertilizer will restore the chemical elements, but it does not improve the physical conditions.

Cover crops are of two classes—those that add nitrogen, as the legumes, and the ones that simply add organic matter. The legumes have the peculiar power of taking over nitrogen from the air in the soil and storing it up in the nodules on the roots of the plants. Thus they serve a double purpose, adding the organic matter and at the same time increasing the supply of nitrogen. The most successful annual legumes so far tried in this section are field peas and the common vetch. Of the two, the vetch is much preferable, as it is more hardy and makes a better growth in the same length of time than does the pea. If the orchard is deficient in nitrogen, the legume is the one to use.

As wood growth is the object sought in young orchards, it is probably better to



J. A. WESTERLUND PICKING YELLOW NEWTOWNS FROM A SIX-YEAR-OLD TREE  
These apples won prizes at the Spokane National Apple Show and the Colorado National Apple Show at Denver. From the orchard of the Western Orchard Company, Medford, Oregon

use a legume for a cover crop for the first few years of any orchard. In an old orchard, where it is not desired to stimulate wood growth, or in a soil already very rich in nitrogen, sow rye or oats, or a combination of these and vetch. The rye and oats will add humus, but very little nitrogen. Probably it will be found

in most soils preferable to sow a combination of vetch and rye or oats, for as much nitrogen will be added as if the vetch were sown alone with the addition of the humus furnished by the rye or oats.

The best time to sow is at the last cultivation in the fall. The seed may be sown broadcast and harrowed in, so that they will come up with the first fall rains, but the better way is to drill them in, when they will germinate at once and make more vigorous growth. This crop will grow all winter on the Pacific Coast, protecting the soil from washing and alternately thawing and freezing. It is, of course, to be turned under in the spring. This will not only prevent the organic matter from being burned out by our intensive cultural methods, but if systematically followed will increase the fertility as well as improve the texture of our orchard soils.



THREE-YEAR-OLD ORCHARD NEAR MEDFORD, OREGON



## DETERMINATION PROVES A REMARKABLE SUCCESS

**A**BOUT six years ago there came into the State of Oregon a young man from Chicago, looking for a suitable place to plant a large commercial orchard. That gentleman was J. A. Westerlund, president of the Western Oregon Orchard company.

Some one informed him that the Rogue River Valley, in Southern Oregon, produced first class apples and pears, and to see it before he decided on a location. The fellow who said this was a knocker on his own country, of course, but his knock proved to be a profitable one for Mr. Westerlund.

He came this way, he saw, and was soon convinced that the proper place to plant a large commercial orchard was in the Rogue River Valley.

An option on 400 acres was secured for forty days; then he returned to Chicago, told his brother and associates what the possibilities were, and they soon had their company organized, and bought the land.

As soon as enough capital was secured they started to clear, plow, and plant apples and pears and other fruits on the fertile slope of Mount Roxy Ann.

The Medford people watched this concern with eager eyes. All manner of predictions of failure were made. Even the publisher of the "Mail" was criticised and reprimanded because he would not expose these imposters. The land was condemned, not fit for anything else but jackrabbits, coyotes, scrub oak—to them nothing else would grow there, save wheat and hogs—and these not to a profit.

But the publisher thought differently, kept quiet, would not listen to this kind of philosophy. The enterprising men from the East asked no favors or franchises from the people of the Rogue River Valley. They simply worked, and worked hard, grubbing, plowing and planting trees, and said nothing. They

didn't parade the streets with a brass band, saying what they intended to do. They simply did things, and did them right. Paid their bills and the men promptly who labored hard to get the old oak stumps off the ground.

The Newtown apple trees will yield three to five boxes per tree this year.

Mr. Westerlund took a few samples to the district fair at Ashland, mainly to show what his soil would do. To his great surprise the judges awarded him



J. A. WESTERLUND AT WORK MEASURING APPLES FROM HIS ORCHARD AT MEDFORD, OREGON

The result is that the Rogue River Valley now can boast of the largest individual orchard on the Pacific Coast, which is known locally as the Westerlund orchards, consisting of 2,100 acres in one solid tract, 400 of which has but recently been added. Over 1,000 acres have been planted and 250 acres more are to be planted this winter.

What Wm. E. Curtis, in the Chicago "Record-Herald" says: "The largest orchard in the Rogue River Valley, and I am told that it is the largest in the Northwest, belongs to the Western Oregon Orchards Company, with offices at 59 Dearborn Street, Chicago, and it is situated four miles from Medford. The company owns 2,100 acres and has 1,040 acres planted in apple and pear trees, which are cultivated according to the highest scientific methods."

The orchard is so planted that it can be practically subdivided in the future, should the company so elect. We predict that in the near future some of the modest and most independent money-making small orchardists will be located in this orchard tract. So successfully has the company managed its affairs that not a dollar of incumbrance burdens the enterprise.

On the tract is an orchard of about an acre that was planted with two-year-old or three-year-old trees (Bartlett pears and Yellow Newtown apples) when the company purchased the property. Six Bartlett pear trees netted the sum of twenty-four dollars, and

second prize on the Newtown apples against a dozen other competitors, old orchardists, in the valley.

At the National Apple Show in Spokane, samples from Mr. Westerlund's orchard will be on exhibition.

Why could not all our rich foothill lands be converted into fine orchards? They can, if local capital will combine. If it does and is as careful in financing and managing as the Western Oregon Orchard Company have been, success will surely be their reward.

The publisher of the "Morning Mail" has been all over this orchard, and he fully believes that not an acre is there in this vast Westerlund orchard which will bring less than \$1,000 an acre when it is fully developed and the orchard in bearing.

New land is being made ready for the plow and the fruit tree every year, and because of this, more value is yearly added to the tract as a whole, and to each individual acre planted to trees is added a value which only time can compute.

Orchard land any place in this valley is an asset upon which it is difficult to set a value, but when any particular locality is proven of actual worth by the product it gives forth, as is the case with the Westerlund tract, then its value gets into the four-figure row.

The publisher of the "Morning Mail" will watch with considerable interest and pride the certain outcome of Mr. Westerlund's venture in this valley.—Medford "Morning Mail," October 30, 1909.



PLATE OF YELLOW NEWTOWNS FROM ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, OREGON



# STANDARD PACKAGES AND GRADES FOR APPLES

BEFORE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 9, 1910

THE following is taken from the minutes of the meeting of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, who had met to consider House Bill 16919 (the Lafean bill), and will be of great interest to Western packers:

Testimony of Mr. C. E. Whistler, Medford, Oregon:

The Chairman. In order that we may expedite this hearing, I would suggest that Mr. Whistler be allowed to complete his statement before any questions are asked him.

Mr. Whistler. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee on Agriculture, in coming before you this morning I do not know that it is necessary to go through the introductions which have been gone through by some of those who have preceded me. I think that what was said on the part of Mr. Newell by way of introduction is sufficient. However, at the present time I come before you as the delegate or as a representative of the Rogue River Horticultural Society. I have followed the course of the fight upon the present Lafean bill in many of its prominent battles this last winter, beginning with Spokane, at the National Apple Show, to which I was sent as a delegate from our society, and from there I was sent as a delegate on to Denver, to attend the Western Fruit Jobbers' Convention, wherein we had been notified that this bill would be discussed.

While I was there I also received a telegram to proceed on down to Washington to see what was being done with this bill, and while on my way here I learned that there was another convention, of commission men, to be held at

Norfolk, Virginia, which was the annual convention of the National League of Commission Merchants, an organization, as I understand it, comprising a membership of about 450 or 460 members. I



C. E. WHISTLER, MEDFORD, OREGON

attended that convention also. So, gentlemen, what I have to say upon this point at the present time will be after these observations which I have made during the entire campaign which has been made upon this question, and the discussions which may have taken place at these different meetings.

I wish, first, in dealing with this question, to pay my respects to the arguments and claims which have preceded us on the affirmative side of this question before paying my respects directly to the bill, and I want to say in all respect, gentlemen, to these men who have come here in support of this measure—and many of them are known personally to me as a result and consequence of the business relations in which I have stood with those men, and I am pleased to meet them here—I frankly confess that these gentlemen represent to my mind the best type of the profession which they represent, and I believe I am speaking the truth. I only wish, gentlemen, that all of their associates were up to their grade and standard.

With regard to the points which have been raised and the arguments which have been introduced by the various gentlemen who have preceded me upon this measure, their arguments have covered very much the same ground, so that it will not be necessary for me to follow directly the argument of each speaker who has preceded me, but I will note the points which have been made. Then, having done so, with that I shall proceed with my respects to the bill.

First, I wish to say that it appears at least that a general impression is wished to be made on the minds of your committee that there is but a very small and weak and insignificant minority which is standing today in opposition to the Lafean bill, hardly appearing to recognize the full extent of the opposition which comes up to day, rather saying that it rests only with two states in the Union, Oregon and Washington, along this line, and that the chief objections which come to this bill come from those two states. However, even were that true, I wish to make another point at this juncture, and that is this, that though it were from but one state, if the principle is right, that is enough. And I wish to say that California—which we shall enlist before we close this argument—by conventions which were held with us, and Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington are united in opposition to this bill; and those states, gentlemen, are just as loyal to the old flag, and will spring forth just as quick as any territory under the old flag; and we claim that this is a question of principle and not of special interests.

I wish to say, first, that the proposition which is laid down in support of this bill is the question of standardizing by law a product which is to go before the American people, so that the consumer may know what he is obtaining when he is purchasing this fruit. Coming to that point, I wish to say that they are dealing with a question that it seems to me is branching out in an entirely new and untried field, and if it be true that it be wise at this time to take up the question of regulating by law the grading and packing of apples, the same principle must apply to all agricultural products. The question was asked before this



FOUR-YEAR-OLD NEWTOWN IN THE WESTERLUND ORCHARD AT MEDFORD, OREGON



committee day before yesterday of Mr. Bahrenburg, of New York, if it were necessary that they regulate the commercial transactions with reference to apples, why it should not be carried out into the other agricultural fields. His answer was that the problem was too large. Gentlemen, I think you will all concede that it will be but a short time, should this thing obtain before this committee or before this Congress, until our Government will be overwhelmed with a volume of necessary bills following this, which will centralize the whole system. It is in the power of the Government to carry out and to successfully put into operation laws which shall regulate your peaches, your pears, your oranges, your lemons, your cranberries, and every product that goes before the American people.

We do not understand that it is necessary that Congress take cognizance of these relations which exist between the producer and the consumer in order that the consumer may have an honest, square deal. We appreciate those high tributes of respect which were paid to the people of the Northwest by these gentlemen when they were upon the floor, when they said that if all the rest would do like Oregon and Washington and the Northwest did they would need no law. I want to ask you, gentlemen, what was the active principle that prompted us to do what we have done in the Northwest? Was it a statute of the United States which compelled us to do that? Have we not demonstrated that it is not necessary to compel men to be honest by putting statutes upon the books? If the tributes which they paid to us were true it is the law of commercialism, gentlemen, which brings those points out.

We have reached those heights by vir-



CHERRY ORCHARD IN BLOOM AT HUGO, OREGON

tue of a law which is broader than any statute; it is the law of commercialism, it is the law of conquest, and the law of contest, and survival of the fittest, gentlemen, which is always on top. If we have won that eminence by virtue of this, it is a question of education and not of law. Education has put us up there, and we have come to this as the result of schooling; our agricultural colleges have gone out and taught the principles which are embodied in this pack. We raised this question upon the law of commercialism,

the survival of the fittest, which is nature's law of this regulation in these products, whereby the public have a right to turn down; and there is no injurious effect, there is no necessity of bringing this thing under a law in order that the public may be protected in that point.

One point brought up on the first day of these hearings before this committee was with regard to obtaining money from the banks, provided this law went into effect. Gentlemen, let us notice that. You standardize this pack by law, and then the banker loans you money upon the guarantee which you get from law that these goods are going to be what they are represented to be in that pack. Gentlemen, is there a law required; is it necessary that a law be enacted to bring about such a condition? I want to tell you that in the Northwest, where they know the merits of a scientific handling, we can borrow money on our apples right on the trees. Does it require a law to bring us to that? Is that the way to do it, by fixing a standard and forcing them to it? No, sir; the way to do it is by education. Educate your people; educate them by forcing this competition; and that should be the rule and the law which should regulate this.

Now, I want to go back to the point which I first raised, as to the support we are getting on this subject. I will say that at the Norfolk convention—and there are a number of men here who were at that convention and who will bear this out—the chairman of the delegation from Minneapolis, Mr. Longfellow, said: "Mr. Whistler, these men have come down here either pledged or instructed to support this measure, and our delegation came the same way." He said: "Had it not been for the fact that such was the case, you would have won a majority vote before this convention." That was after I had made some demonstrations regarding a box and had met



VISITING THE ORCHARD OF WESTERN OREGON ORCHARD COMPANY  
MEDFORD, OREGON

No. 1, Professor P. J. O'Gara, in charge of fruit investigations, United States Department of Agriculture; No. 2, Charles J. Wilson, of the North Park College, Chicago



and considered the arguments, and the resolution which was offered at that convention; and I wish to say that when it came to a vote before that convention to adopt a resolution indorsing the Lafean bill, there were thirty-one negative votes in their own convention in opposition to that bill, and I will read you the votes which stood in opposition to that bill, and among them were a large number of Eastern delegations present at that convention. I find that I have mislaid that paper.

However, I wish to say that there were thirty-one negative votes, and a number of delegations voted solidly at that convention. Buffalo gave me its full delegation, and Minneapolis, and Pittsburg gave me four-fifths of its delegation, and enough others split their delegations to make thirty-one negative votes, when the fact was that they came there either pledged or else instructed to vote for the bill. The trouble is, gentlemen, that this thing has not been discussed and put before the world, and these conventions along this line are voting without understanding what they are voting on. Therefore, I say it is not a unanimous thing, by any means, and these things are matters of record in the conventions.

Now, I have here a letter to Mr. Bourne, United States Senator from Oregon, by a firm of commission men in New York, and I wish to call your attention to the fact that they are not standing solidly for this bill as it would be made to appear before this committee. This letter reads as follows:

New York, March 7, 1910.

Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir: We hope that you will make a fight for the Hood River and Washington box, and that each box shall be numbered so as to show the number of apples contained in it, regardless of the cubic inches.

The grading of the Hood River and Washington apples is far above the standard that these people want graded to, and by passing such a bill it would mean the lowering of the grading of the Hood River and the Washington apples, as the box that



WATERMELON FIELD NEAR GRANTS PASS, OREGON

they propose to make "The United States standard" is too large for the way that box apples are put up.

It is not the intention of the Hood River or Washington people to put out a short package, but, as you know, they are compelled to use two different sized boxes in Hood River on account of the different size of the apples, although every customer, when he buys, knows whether he is buying 128's, 112's, 104's, 96's, 88's, 80's, 72's, 64's, or 54's.

Now, these two states have the finest fruit in the world, and we do not think that Colorado, with her inferior fruit, should dictate to them, as they grade and size their fruit, while Colorado gives you what we call "a shuffle pack," which gives you five or six different sized apples in the same box, which is packing the fruit practically the same as they do barrel stock. This "shuffle pack" is very, very unsatisfactory to the people who buy fruit packed that way.

We are speaking from experience, inasmuch as we have handled one hundred thousand boxes of apples this year, and it has been the most unsatisfactory year that we have ever experienced on account of the way that Colorado sizes her fruit; as they do not pretend to size it at all. The size of box that they propose will be very disastrous to both Oregon and Washington, as they have been trying to introduce their box on the Eastern markets, so we hope that you will put up a fight and not let the bill go through.

In regard to the barrel apples, would say that it does not make much difference what kind of a package they pass upon; but with the box apples, it will make all the difference in the world, and, knowing that you have the interests of your state at heart, we hope that you will get the other senators to co-operate with you and see that the bill never gets out.

The committee, and the people who are coming down to represent this bill, are more interested in the barrel than they are in the box in question.

Yours respectfully,

W. O. & H. W. Davis.

Further, the fact has been referred to here that California was in support of this bill. Gentlemen, I know better. It is unfortunate that California is not more organized in her apple districts, into an association, but she is not. Reference has been made here to the California association, and it was said that the Watsonville Association was in favor of this bill. I want to say that there is no association at Watsonville. There is no apple growers' association at Watsonville, and I have a letter here from a commission merchant and a fruit dealer who puts himself on record regarding the feelings and the sentiment of the people of that district.

(Mr. Whistler here read the letter referred to.)

The matter was referred to also before the committee yesterday by Congressman Murphy, of Missouri. Now, I wish to say that in the Northwest we have with us solidly Idaho, Montana, Washington, Utah and Oregon.

The Chairman. At this point, if you will pardon the interruption, perhaps I ought to lay before the committee a telegram which I received this morning from San Francisco, which is addressed to me as chairman of the committee, and reads as follows:

San Francisco, California, March 10, 1910.  
Hon. Charles F. Scott, 1607 Irving Street:

San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Portland, Oakland, Los Angeles and San Diego Chambers of Commerce, comprising Associated Chambers of Commerce of Pacific Coast, strongly protest against enactment of House bills twenty two six two and sixteen nine one nine or the passage of any other bill or compromise measure fixing size of apple box other than boxes now in use by Pacific Coast apple growers.

Associated Chambers Commerce.  
C. W. Burks, Secretary.

Mr. Cocks. I would like to say here, inasmuch as the gentleman has submitted letters opposing the bill, that I



WINTER SCENE IN AN ORCHARD NEAR GRANTS PASS, OREGON



received a large number of letters from New York houses strongly favoring the bill.

Mr. Whistler. Yes, I recognize the fact, because it is this point of view that compels me to recognize, therefore, that these arguments have not been put before the people thoroughly. They are not acquainted with it. Mr. Longfellow said: "Mr. Whistler, had you not been at that convention every vote would have been for it." I recognize that fact, but I do not want this committee to understand that this thing is going through without a protest outside of Oregon and Washington. The telegram submitted this morning is sufficient on that question. I shall cease upon that, because it clearly brings out the point that I wanted to bring out.

Mr. Pointdexter. I intended to state this yesterday and I am not sure whether I did or not, in regard to the standard adopted by Canada, so far as the box is concerned. There is a great deal of comment and argument made by the organizations backing this bill about the benefits that have grown out of the standard fixed by Canada. Canada has adopted the Western Special box, one of the boxes in common use on the Pacific Coast, as its standard. I wanted to make that clear to the committee.

Mr. Whistler. Now, gentlemen, I do not know that it is necessary for me at this present time to go further into the question with regard to the point which has been brought out now, until I attempt to establish three things in regard to the character and nature of this bill. I stated that I would attempt before this committee to establish three negative propositions, and these other arguments will come up in their necessary classification under these three heads. First, this bill is unwise legislation; it will be unwise legislation; the second proposition is that it is unjust legislation; and the third proposition is that the provisions of this bill do not



PEELING AND FILLING DEPARTMENT OF FRUIT CANNERY, GRANTS PASS, OREGON

meet the purposes for which we have been told here that the bill was originated. Now, the man is present here today who is the father of this bill, so he stated in a convention a short time ago, and he made himself heard regarding the purposes of this bill. Therefore, the bill must be considered as authoritatively represented here before this committee.

Mr. Hawley. What is the business of this gentleman who fathered the bill?

Mr. Whistler. He is a jobber, a fruit jobber. It originated there. He is being fed from that kind of milk.

The Chairman. Now, will you discuss those three points in the order in which you have named them?

Mr. Whistler. Yes.

The Chairman. I think you have stated them very clearly, and I hope you will get to the point as briefly as you can and show us why the bill is unwise and why it is unjust and why it would not accomplish the purpose which it is proposed to accomplish.

Mr. Whistler. Yes, sir; that is the very plan and system by which I propose to put this matter before this committee.

First, take the question of unwise legislation. You will note that it has been brought under the provisions of the pure-food law, under section 4, paragraph 1. It will be recognized at once that this bill has been put under the provisions of the pure-food law to be put into execution. Section 4 reads as follows:

"Sec. 4. That apples in closed packages shall be deemed to be misbranded within the meaning of the act approved June 30, 1906, entitled 'An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.'"

Now, gentlemen, I understand that that clause carries a penalty with it. You have brought this under a criminal law, the minimum penalty of which I am informed—and I am ready to stand corrected if I am wrong—is a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for one year for each and every offense. There are certain provisions of this bill which throw the operation of it under that law, which I think you gentlemen—and even the father of the bill—will readily recognize would make it an unwise and unfair measure. Now, notice; back to section 3, page 2, line 18. We come to the question of the grading of apples, and it reads:

"Apples of one variety, which are well-grown specimens, hand picked, of good color for the variety, normal shape, practically free from insect and fungus injury, bruises, and other defects, except such as



HAULING APPLES TO THE PACKING HOUSE, AT GRANTS PASS, OREGON



are necessarily caused in the operation of packing."

Gentlemen, there is the provision under which these apples are considered to be misbranded unless they comply therewith. Am I not right? Certainly I am; and the penalty is a fine of \$500, minimum, or one year in the penitentiary, for each and every offense. Gentlemen, when we come to put this into operation, it was suggested here yesterday by a member on the affirmative side, and it was a logical result, that in order to put this law into successful operation you must have your government experts to act as judges upon this fruit. It necessarily follows so, if you expect to give us justice at all; and I am willing to rest my case with this committee first, last, and all the time.

Now, gentlemen, here are questions that are not definitely determined. You can not test these qualities by acids and get results, nor can you figure it out by mathematics and get a result. This is a matter on which there are variations of opinion among absolutely honest men, and it is a question wherein the human mind is not capable of coming to a determinate point; so that you would have these questions continually raised with every shipment that may be called up under inspection. The reason I bring this out so strongly as I do is that I have seen the best experts in the land deceived and I am going to bring you up a direct illustration so that you can see how this would act. Mr. Fletcher, of the Virginia Experimental Station, went from Cornell College out to Washington and became the director of horticulture in the Pullman Agricultural College. We called him up to some of our fairs to act as judge on our fruits, and I have acted in the same capacity when I raised the question of the ability of human minds



PRUNING AN ORCHARD AT MEDFORD, OREGON

to approach a definiteness upon these points.

We came up with a plain, simple, little apple, the Ben Davis, which everyone of you might know; you feel you do, and I have no doubt you do if you are not out of your own territory. We took those very apples and we fooled the best experts in the world; and we did not do it alone on them, but on nearly every variety that we grow, until finally Mr. Fletcher, who is accepted as one of the highest authorities on that point, just simply surrendered and said: "Gentlemen, it is impossible for me to go further; your varieties change on account of the climate and conditions of soil." So we can put a man in here to do this work, with the highest integrity in the world, and submit his fruit to some expert down

here who has never met those apples, and what condition do you place him in? Are you going to put a criminal penalty on us because we have not, in the judgment of a government expert that you have chosen, complied with the law? Is that possible? Yet that is the provision of the bill. How is that man to determine on these points?

The bill says "Apples of one variety, which are well-grown specimens." How many of these men that the Government would first employ could be considered to be judges upon these points? Very few. How, then, is the shipper going to get justice under the operation of this law? So, from that standpoint, I claim it is an unwise measure, because it is an unjust measure. It makes it a complicated affair, wherein the Government will be obliged to obtain an innumerable corps of expert officials in order to determine whether these apples are up to the grade as provided in this bill. Now, let us come right down to our custom in handling these apples. We are endeavoring to sell, and do sell, in a large measure in the Northwest, apples f. o. b. shipping station, and I am happy to say that we have men right here today who have handled a large majority of those apples and know that what I state is true. Do you suppose we are going to start those apples out upon the road under a contract to let them come down here and pass this inspection among these judges who may have originated in this territory, who may not have had experience in judging our apples? No, sir; we want these expert judges right up there to determine upon those apples before they leave our territory.

We have shipped too many apples to these foreign ports, and when they got to the other end had a question come up—and perhaps, I will say, owing to the condition of the market—that they are off grade and off quality. The people at the other end have the big end of the whip there, and we do not care to be subjected to that, and we are now insisting that those apples shall be inspected at our end. Suppose we send out our



BEARING ORCHARD AT MEDFORD, IN ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, OREGON



apples, we are going to insist that men shall be kept right there at every one of those shipping points to inspect the apples before they go out. Why? Because you have got us under a criminal provision of this law, and each and every offense may impose upon us a penalty of \$500 and imprisonment for a year in the penitentiary, and, as our good friend said here yesterday, they might keep us there for life if in our best judgment we had attempted to comply with this law and yet some government expert who did not understand the business had decided adversely to us. Gentlemen, there are points I wish you would consider. From that standpoint that is illogical.

Mr. Cocks. I wonder if the gentleman realizes that the entire oyster industry is also under this law?

Mr. Whistler. That is possibly true.

Mr. Cocks. Well, I only wanted to show that there are others.

Mr. Hawley. I would like to ask the witness also if there is as much dispute about the grading of oysters, if there is involved as much question about the color on account of growth in different localities?

Mr. Whistler. You will have to ask the other man, because I never grew an oyster in my life.

Mr. Monroe. Can oysters be adulterated? Can apples be adulterated?

Mr. Cocks. I just wanted to show



ORCHARD AT OAKLAND, OREGON

that there were others that come under dispute.

Mr. Whistler. In regard to the question of being hand picked, that is a peculiar question. If it is injurious to an apple not to be hand picked, then let them pick out those apples which are injured. How is a man to know whether an apple is hand picked or not—I never heard of picking apples by machinery—

or how it is picked?

Mr. Cocks. Does not that refer to windfalls, which run the chance of being bruised, and apples which are picked

from the tree by hand? Those are the two kinds of apples.

Mr. Whistler. Very true; but if a windfall is an injured apple, make your test apply on the nature of the injury; because there could be cases where you do not know whether they are hand picked or not.

Mr. Cocks. Certainly; we understand that.

Mr. Whistler. Very well. There is the defect in that. Now comes the question of good color for the variety. Now, what is to set the standard of good color for a variety? Color is our highest asset in the Northwest. When we get out what we call an extra fancy brand of apples, which sets the pace for the world, color is our asset. Now, the bill says "of good color for the variety." I have been organizing associations lately, and we have been organizing one recently in Southern Oregon, where we are endeavoring to amalgamate a large district, and these points have come up, and I have thought for three days—not for an hour, as I hope to do here and then be done with it, but I have thought for three days—over these things, in order to harmonize them and get them into shape. As I have said, what is the normal color? If you say normal color for New York or Virginia, that might imply an apple which was 40 or 60 or 75 per cent red. Now, we draw the color line on our extra fancy grade apples, which are not 75 per cent red, but must be 95 per cent red, and unless they are they do not pass through our association.

Who is going to say when these apples are of normal color, of good color, and when they are not? Where are these judges to be taken from, and what is to be the basis of comparison? If it is to be New York we say, "No; unfair! unfair!" at once. But we are entitled to recognition. Now they say, "Normal



YELLOW NEWTOWN APPLE TREE NEAR MEDFORD, OREGON



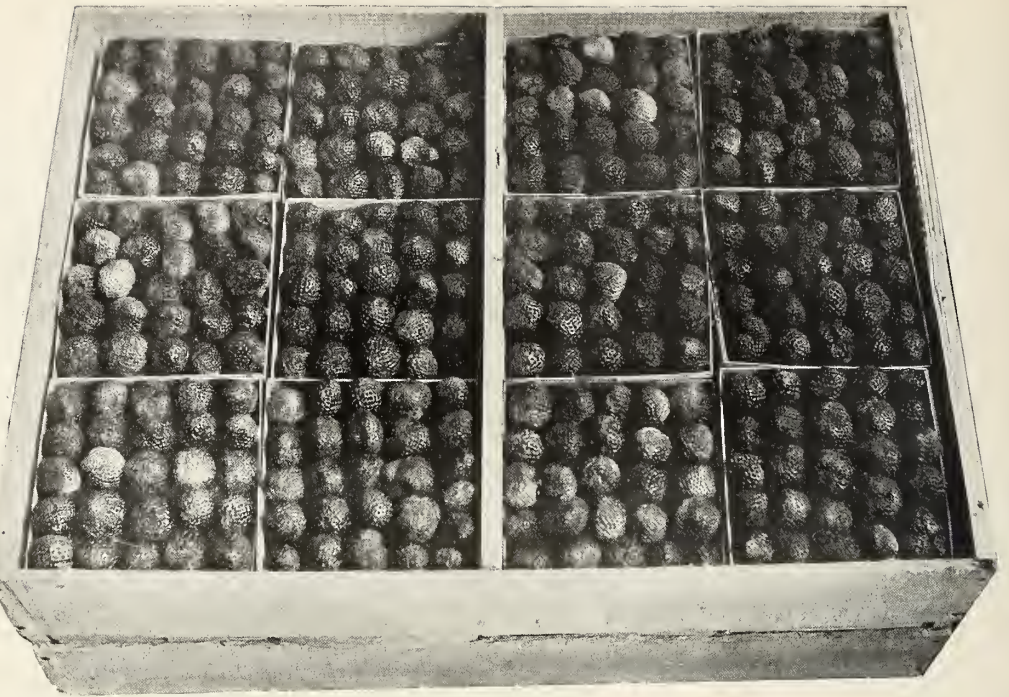
shape." Gentlemen, what is the shape of a Ben Davis apple, and what is the "normal shape" of a Ben Davis apple? We will take those apples in different territories and they will vary in shape, etc., owing to difference of soil and care and climate. They do that, and we have confused the best of experts upon those points. The bill says, "practically free from insect and fungus injury." That, gentlemen, I will concede, is probably about as near as you can get it. We only wish to show that your Eastern man will be made to suffer on that much worse than we, and we are willing to take our chances with it. That will not injure us much. It is only on those points where injury comes to us that we claim it is an unfair measure.

Mr. Cocks. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. He is arguing that we are predisposed in favor of the bill. If we are inclined to get at and favor some sort of regulation, can you give us any idea what that should be?

Mr. Whistler. No, sir; because I do not believe in the principle.

Mr. Cocks. All right.

Mr. Whistler. I do not believe in the principle of regulating that thing by law. I say that commercialism is a prolific mother and she holds a fertile womb, and it takes nothing but a spark of Northwestern ingenuity to make the old lady breed. So much for the question of unwise legislation. The complications would compel such a number of public officials at these different points, and bring up so many questions of a confusing nature, that it seems to me the bill must of itself become inoperative. It is a hard thing to bring this thing up here, putting a man under a criminal penalty of law, subject to a penitentiary sentence of one year, when his intelli-



FIRST CRATE OF OREGON BERRIES, PICKED AND MARKETING APRIL 30, 1909, SERVED AT PORTLAND HOTEL, BOUGHT FOR \$9.60. GROWN IN UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON

gence may have been put forth in the greatest integrity.

Personally, gentlemen, I would not care so much; I am able to comply with this law and bring out what is wanted here; but I do say that the smaller men, who have not had the experience in commercial lines that I have had, could under this bill put forth every bit of intelligence in them with the greatest integrity, and then in case of there being some slight infraction of the law, instead of your having some small penalty, some minimum penalty that the man could stand,

you would bring that man down here and haul him into the court and pass a sentence upon him of a criminal nature, and put that man in the penitentiary for that offense. Gentlemen, that is unwise legislation, to my mind. I may be in error, but I submit that for the consideration of this committee.

I want to go on now to the question of the unjust features in this bill in relation to grades as well as in relation to standards. We were told day before yesterday by those in favor of the bill that in arriving at the grades, at the size of packages which should be held to be packages of concealed apples, New York had established a barrel, by law, which had been standardized, and from that they have arrived at their unit of apple measurement. Their unit of apple measurement is the New York barrel. Therefore, they deduced from that their other measurements. I want to say for the benefit of these gentlemen that when they come to the question of standard packages there is something they appear not to have known, which is really a surprise to me, and that is that our Government has a Bureau of Standards for the purpose of regulating and looking into this question of standard packages, and what shall be that measure of content between buyer and seller. We have such a bureau as that right here in Washington, and I have been given to understand that that bureau has not been consulted with regard to the measures in this bill. I may be in error, but I have been so informed.

I want to ask the members of this committee if, in their judgment, it is right that they should arrive at their standard unit of



A SOUTHERN OREGON ORCHARD SCENE



measure by taking a standard practically which has already been adopted, as they say, by law in one territory, if in their arrival at this unit, and deciding on the measures whereby they come to this new box which has never been tried, they impose injustice upon another territory which has already adopted a box, and which has proven by a long series of years of systematic effort that that box meets the requirements of their conditions? I ask you gentlemen of this committee whether, in your estimation, there is not injustice imposed upon those who have brought the packing of apples up to its highest standard, and whether their standard should not be taken, and not that of those who are groveling along in that which is low? There is the injustice of this measure.

We have been compelled by experience to change that pack from time to time, and that is the reason why these boxes have been made of different sizes, but there have been no changes made in the Northwest for several years, because we have settled down upon the special box which we have packed and used successfully for a long period, and we have adopted that box, and have borne the expense of a school for the purpose of educating the packers how to pack apples in that box, and the state also bears part of this expense. We have been doing that for years in the Northwest, and I want to say, with all respect to the men who yesterday and today contradicted the statement and said they could pack them in any kind of boxes, with all respect to their judgment, that while I do not charge them with anything malicious in that statement, I do charge them with ignorance. Their experiences, of which they have given you a history, have been only in a few tests and trials with a small number of apples. That is true, and they will say that it is so.

At no time have they attempted to put these apples up scientifically two years in succession. They dare not say it. I know the history of all these box districts. Now, to set out and make a test of a few apples as to whether or not they can be packed in a certain box is no test at all. I can take a few apples, if you will allow me to pick them out here, and I can pick apples that will fit any box.



PLATE OF RED APPLES FROM UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON

It is a question of the different conditions which may arise, and you can not get any box which is a perfect box; it is a mathematical impossibility. The question is to arrive at that box which the nearest meets the conditions from time to time.

It was suggested here, in order to support that claim, that the orange growers



SOME FINE SPECIMENS OF PEARS FROM THE UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON

found they could pack their fruit in any box. I want to pay my respects to that proposition, as I have had to do before. Every time I have met these gentlemen this fall they have come up with that argument. I want to submit it to an impartial board here. When you come to taking the pack of oranges, it does not compare with the pack of apples. The orange is a round product. Is not that true? It is practically round, and it can be placed in almost any kind of a capacity and made to fit. There may be some orange men here who can speak on that. But I do call your attention to the fact that the characteristics of an orange and an apple do not compare; that there are differences in shape, and that therefore it is a mathematical problem to figure that out, and experience will demonstrate to you which is the best box to use.

We have gone through this for a number of years and have arrived at a box which we claim comes the nearest fitting the conditions for our various needs from year to year.

Mr. Pointdexter. While you are on that point, how about the point that was raised yesterday as to an orange being more or less soft, and capable more or less of being pressed in more than an apple?

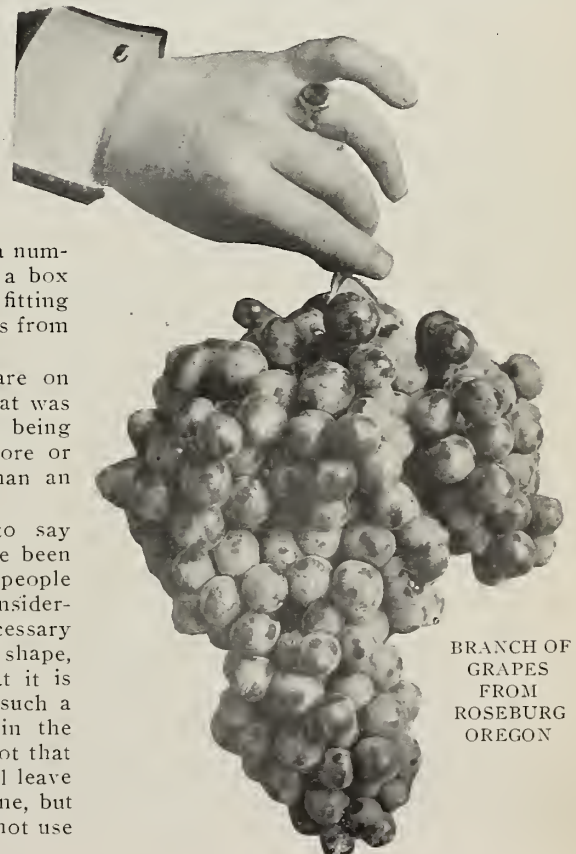
Mr. Whistler. I have this to say regarding that point, also. I have been in California and watched those people pack oranges. We aim to give considerable swell in the box package, necessary to holding those apples in a proper shape, and we have discovered this, that it is utterly impossible for us to give such a swell to our apples as is used in the packing of oranges. Whether or not that is deleterious to the oranges I will leave to the orange growers to determine, but I do know we would not or could not use

such a box for an apple box as is used for oranges. We have been through that and found it will not work. Therefore, any argument that may be brought up in favor of an orange pack does not apply for one moment to the packing of apples. Are there any further questions along this line of the pack?

Mr. Cocks. Right there, will you just explain to us a little bit how the Colorado people get along with their boxes? Do their apples differ in size from yours?

Mr. Whistler. Now, I want to tell you something, and I want to tell it frankly, and I want to give you gentlemen honest information. There sits a man right there who has stated that he handles about 80 per cent of all the Western box apples. Now, let me be careful about that. I remember the statement he made at the time, and I concede it to be correct. I say this, that he handles more box apples, perhaps, than any other one man in the United States, and if I go wrong he can correct me. I have his statement, made the day before yesterday before this committee, that Colorado was still using, in

the main, the jumble pack. Am I not right? Is there anyone who wishes to dispute it? The jumble pack is what you people down here call the barrel pack. This is the top of this box (illustrating with apple box). They will take this box and they will put a line of apples in the bottom, here, maybe two lines of apples, sometimes one facing, and sometimes two. Then they put those apples in there in bulk, as you put them in the barrel in the East, and nail that top down over them (illustrating). Am I not right?



BRANCH OF GRAPES FROM ROSEBURG OREGON





SHOWING TRONSON-GUTHRIE PRIZE-WINNING ORCHARD IN BLOOM  
EAGLE POINT, OREGON  
Now the property of A. B. Tronson

Does anybody wish to dispute that? They have stated that that was the manner in which they packed apples in Colorado. That is not a scientific pack.

Mr. Cocks. Do the apples ship as well in a jumble pack, or do we not get as many apples?

Mr. Whistler. We have the box here, and can make a demonstration. That is a nice point.

Mr. Hawley. It is not as expensive to pack that way. It does not require the skill or the time.

Mr. Whistler. Yes; that is true; but that would not matter unless there was some other advantage, in getting the apple before the people perfectly, commercially. We claim that those apples must fit in the box and size right. Do you see the point? In order to make them fit, you have got to have them size right; but with a jumble pack, you can put 3-inch apples and 2-inch apples and 2½-inch apples and 4-inch apples all in one box. Do you see the point? Now, gentlemen, that is not a scientific pack,

and we say that Colorado does not use a scientific pack, and they will not deny it; and, just as Mr. Gibson said yesterday, they are fast working out of it. They are commencing to tier their apples and when they do that they run up against the problems that we have had in the Northwest in the past years, and it will involve those problems which we have been thrashing out up there, and I say that these gentlemen are not qualified to be expert judges on the question of packing.

Mr. Newell. You might also state that Colorado is shipping a good many in barrels.

Mr. Whistler. We were informed that Colorado was shipping a good many in barrels. Now, I have here this card, which I got yesterday from some one in the committee—from some member of the committee, I do not know who—which has on it a picture of a box of apples. This is a picture of a prize box of apples.

Mr. Hawley. That was furnished by a representative in Congress?

Mr. Whistler. Yes. There are shown some of the principles of packing, and I would like to call your attention to this. There is the box that won the prize for apples, and this shows principles of packing that those men will call good; but at



ROGUE RIVER, ON THE WAY TO CRATER LAKE, IN SOUTHERN OREGON





CAR OF SPITZENBERGS AT NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, WINNING THE GRAND SWEEPSTAKE PRIZE  
Exhibited by Tronson & Guthrie, Eagle Point, Rogue River Valley, Oregon

the same time they are far from being those principles which we will be compelled to work under when the Government sends its judges out there. The point is that those apples should touch in here (indicating on picture). I can take a box of apples packed in that shape—that is a four-tier apple box—and I will put eight more apples in that box, because this is not scientifically packed. It is not done according to mechanical principles. It is not done according to principle at all. I will shape those apples around there and put eight more apples in that box. So that this bill is weak in that it does not protect the consumer in saying how those apples shall be put in there in order to give him the right and proper contents, and he can be defrauded on this point just as well as on the point of capacity of the box.

Mr. Hawley. Can you give us any idea how many more apples you would get in a box packed in that way than you would in a box with, say, two facings and the jumble pack?

Mr. Whistler. Yes, sir. Not in this box; I will say in the Colorado box. I used to live in Colorado, and was secretary and treasurer of their association. Now, we will take that box, with one facing in there, and the jumble pack, and will place the apples in tiers so as to pack up those odd spaces which are in there, and we will take an apple which will pack from 96 to 112, and we will put you in there sixteen more apples. What does that mean? It means about 8 per

cent of the entire contents of that box. And have you any provisions in this bill for protecting the consumer on these questions? Have you or not?

Mr. Pointdexter. I understood you, Mr. Whistler, to say that in making that Colorado pack they start at the bottom?

Mr. Whistler. Yes; we can call it the bottom.

Mr. Pointdexter. They put in a tier?

Mr. Whistler. Yes.

Mr. Pointdexter. And then they turn the box over. They put in the jumble pack and nail on a stiff board, and that becomes the bottom?

Mr. Whistler. No, sir; they use the same board for both sides. They lay it with this side down and put the apples

in, one or two tiers for the facing, and then they fill it up and nail this side on. Then when you open up the top, there you have got a face top. That is just the way they face a barrel in New York.

Now, I want to go back and talk on the justice and merits of the bill. I was dealing with the question of standardizing. I say that we have approached the nearest to a bushel that we have found it practical to do and still retain scientific principles in our pack.

[Editor—The convincing address and argument of C. E. Whistler, fruit grower, Medford, Oregon, in opposition to the Lafean bill was decidedly telling in its effect, and was considered one of the most effective addresses made.]

To be continued in next edition



The first prize of \$100 for best three boxes of apples, any variety, competition open to all the world, was awarded Tronson & Guthrie, Eagle Point, Oregon, at the National Apple Show, Spokane, Washington



# THE FIRST CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW

BY L. G. MONROE, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**T**HE first Canadian National Apple Show, to be held at Vancouver, British Columbia, for an entire week, beginning October 31, is going to be the greatset event of its kind in his-



L. G. MONROE  
Secretary Canadian National Apple Show  
Formerly Secretary Washington State Horticultural Society

tory if inducements to exhibitors in the way of cash prizes and enthusiasm on the part of the promoters count for anything.

More cash will be paid for the prize-winning exhibits than ever before offered by a national or international apple exposition, and several thousands of dollars will be expended for costly solid gold, silver and bronze medals, which will be of elaborate and artistic design, specially manufactured for this exposition.

In the carload exhibits alone \$10,425 is being offered by the management, while the offering for the box exhibits will total more than \$5,000. The plate displays will receive a little more than \$1,000.

To carry out the true national scope of the exposition, the management has decided to eliminate competition within districts and to offer prizes for districts exhibiting against one another. In other words a province, state, or a specified locality within a province or state may compete for what is known as the district prizes, amounting to nearly \$1,000 in cash offered by the management.

Prizes will also be awarded for limited displays, artistically arranged; for best pack in boxes of three and one-half, four, and one-half and five tier; and for home-made by-products and factory-made by-products of the king of fruits.

A special feature will be made of the home-made by-products of the apple, thus encouraging the housewife throughout the land to give more attention to

this most wholesome of foods. Prizes aggregating more than \$300 in cash will be awarded in this department.

Special sweepstake prizes will be awarded, amounting to \$450 cash and covering the entire exhibition.

To demonstrate the remarkable size to which apples can be grown, regardless of commercial value, the management will offer \$300 for the best collection of large apples arranged on a space six by six feet; \$185 in prizes for the largest and most perfect apple, and a special prize for the greatest freak apple exhibit.

To popularize the apple and create a more extensive use of this most wholesome of all fruits the management will award handsome solid gold and solid silver medals for the most artistically arranged apple window display in Vancouver during the week of the big exhibition. This contest is open to any and all merchants of the city, the only conditions being that the display shall be in position by ten o'clock Monday morning, October 31, and remain as arranged (with exception of allowing removal of decaying fruit and replacing same with good fruit) until the close of the show, Saturday, November 5.

While the total in cash prizes amounts to \$20,000, the management announces that, in addition to the cash awards, special prizes consisting of orchard land, spray material, tools, nursery stock, etc., are now being assembled which will swell the grand total of awards to more

than \$25,000. The preliminary prize list will be announced in the forthcoming issue (July) of the "Fruit Magazine," the official publication of the exposition. The additional prizes will be announced in the



MAXWELL SMITH  
Manager Canadian National Apple Show

August revised premium list, which will also be published in the August number of the "Fruit Magazine."

It is, of course, generally known that the big show will be held in the Vancouver exposition buildings at Hastings Park, and it is needless to say that the buildings will present an appearance unequalled by any attempt heretofore made in exhibitions of this kind. The management has arranged transportation facilities so that all carload exhibits may be shipped direct to the exposition grounds, and there transferred by truck into the buildings preparatory to being



CHERRY ORCHARD IN BLOOM AT OAKLAND, OREGON



placed on display, a convenience which the exhibitors will no doubt greatly appreciate.

The motto adopted by the management for the first Canadian National Apple Show is sufficient evidence, if there be any lacking, of the national importance and character of this great apple exposition, viz: "The best fruit wins. All classes open to the world without restriction to locality or manner of cultivation."

The personnel of the official poster, the executive and board of management is the best guarantee of the importance and aim of the undertaking and that every detail of the big event will be carried out as projected. The complete list is as follows:

Honorary president, His Excellency Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada; honorary vice-president, Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia; honorary second vice-president, His Worship, Mayor L. D. Taylor, of Vancouver; president, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway; vice-president and chairman of the executive board of management, Mr. J. N. Ellis, barrister; treasurer, Mr. G. F. Baldwin, Vancouver city comptroller; manager, Mr. Maxwell Smith, formerly Dominion Government fruit inspector of British Columbia and now editor of the "Fruit Magazine;" secretary, Mr. L. G. Monroe, late secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, of Spokane, Washington, and secretary of the Washington State Horticultural Association.

The executive is composed of His Worship, Mayor L. D. Taylor, Messrs. Ellis, Baldwin and Smith, and the following well-known business men of Vancouver: Mr. Elliott S. Rowe, manager Vancouver Information Bureau; Mr. S. W. Thompson, president Trades and Labor Council; Mr. H. A. Stone, manager Gault Brothers, wholesale dry-goods; Mr. B. F. Dickens, capitalist.

The board of management comprises the members of the executive and ten additional business men of Vancouver who are prominent in the community, viz: Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C.; Mr. Chas. H. Macaulay, president Vancouver Information Bureau; Mr. F. J.



TREE HEAVILY LADEN IN ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, OREGON

Procter, of the firm of Mahon, MacFarlane & Procter, real estate and investments; Mr. J. J. Miller, president of the

Vancouver Exhibition Association; Mr. Ewing Buchan, manager Bank of Hamilton; Mr. Campbell Sweeny, chairman of Vancouver Clearing House; Mr. N. M. McKay, president Conservative Association; Mr. J. H. Senkler, president Liberal Association; Mr. H. H. Alexander, lumber merchant; Mr. C. S. Douglas, ex-mayor of Vancouver.

The judges of the show will be men of the highest standing, both as to character and ability to differentiate varieties and judge the quality of the fruit. The chief judge will be Mr. E. H. Van Deman, of Washington, District of Columbia, known throughout America as an expert pomologist. Mr. Van Deman has judged the horticultural exhibits of nearly all of the world's expositions held in America. He is probably the best exponent of his line of work living. The associate judges will be announced within a few days.

The Canadian National Apple Show has opened offices in room 7, Winch Building, with Secretary L. G. Monroe in charge, Mr. Maxwell Smith, manager,



PICKING PEARS AT CENTRAL POINT, OREGON

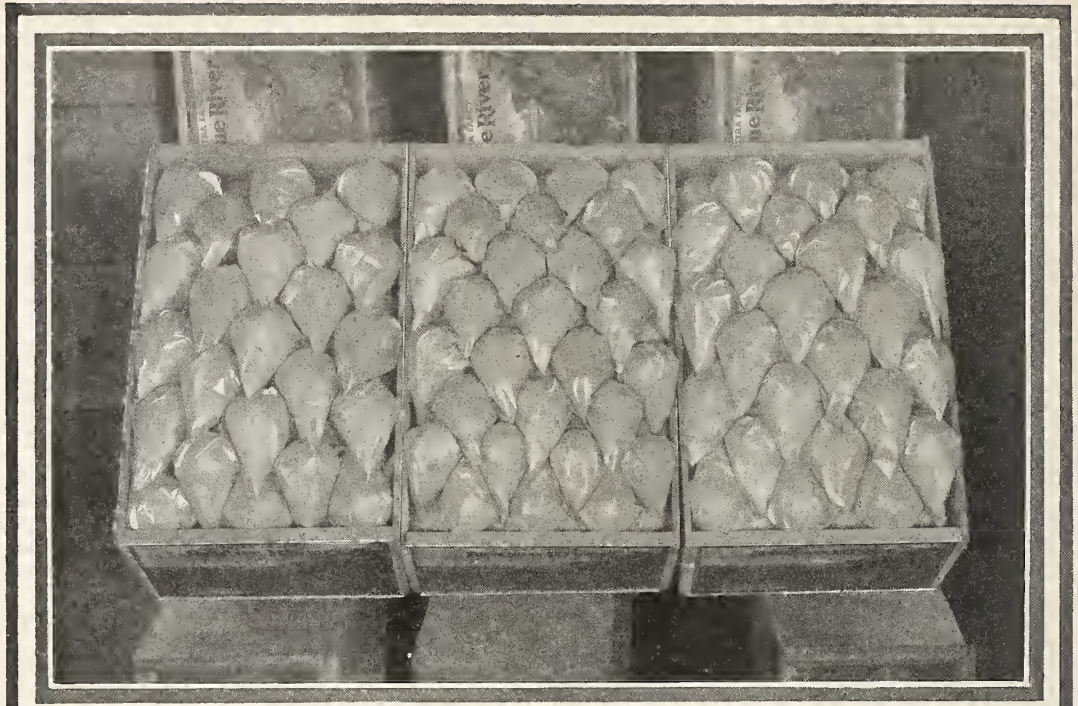


left on the 20th for an extended trip through the principal fruit growing districts of Eastern British Columbia in the interests of the big show, and will be absent for about a week or ten days.

The National Apple Show trade mark is appropriate and of striking design, and is the collaborative work of the manager and secretary. It consists of a wreath of apples in red and green, encircling a red shield upon which is emblazoned three maple leaves in green. Resting upon the top bar of the shield is the beaver. The whole is delicately shaded in light brown, giving a lifelike appearance. This emblem will be used on letterheads, envelopes, apple show literature and all official documents of the board of management.

Manager Smith has also designed a beautiful poster to be used in exploiting the big show. It will be in four colors, process work. The poster displays a large Canadian flag unfurled; to the right is a shield, on the field of which is emblazoned a five-year-old Wagener apple tree laden with fruit, done in natural colors from a photograph of the original taken at Vernon, British Columbia. Upon the top bar of the shield rests the beaver, and surrounding the heraldic emblem of the Dominion flag is a wreath of maple leaves. In the upper left-hand corner is a large red apple. The whole is printed upon a yellow background. The wording of the poster is as follows:

"First Canadian National Apple Show.



The care with which Rogue River pears are packed is responsible in some degree for the high prices they bring. Packed at Medford, Oregon

The greatest ever held in the world, occupying acres of floor space, \$25,000 to be awarded in prizes. Write for particulars. Vancouver, British Columbia, October 31 to November 5, 1910. Reduced fares on all railways and steamship lines from all parts of Canada and the United States."

Just prior to his departure for the East Manager Smith said: "An undertaking of such magnitude and importance to the future development of the Province along horticultural lines never has been inaugurated under more favorable circumstances. I am especially pleased

with the fact that we have such distinguished men to father the big show and such a splendid corps of business men who compose our executive and board of management. Our secretary, who comes from Washington, has made an enviable reputation as an organizer and publicity man. He has been secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane for the past seven years and is thoroughly versed in the handling of detail work. The further fact that he has been secretary of the Washington State Horticultural Association since its organization eminently fits him for the position he has undertaken to fill. You can say, from me, that with adequate financial backing, which is now assured, everything points to the unqualified success of Canada's first National Apple Show."

"Interest in the big show among the fruit growers of the Province is rapidly gaining ground," said Secretary Monroe. "Among those who have already called at my office was Mr. George Gore, manager of the Salmon Arm B. C. Fruit and Land Company, Limited. Mr. Gore says that the orchardists of Salmon Arm, one of the many favored spots for apple growing which the Province boasts, are preparing for a big display at the National Apple Show. 'We intend to spare no expense in making our exhibit the best ever produced in this Province,' said he. 'We have the goods and we are going to show them. Our entire exhibit will be from non-irrigated orchards, and the Okanagan, Kaslo, Nelson and Grand Forks districts will have to go some to beat us.' It is the spirit like this that is going to make the first Canadian National Apple Show not only a success but the biggest event of its kind ever held, and doubly repay the progressive business men of Vancouver for the financial backing which they have given to the project."



DURING APPLE-PICKING SEASON IN ROGUE RIVER VALLEY ORCHARD IN SOUTHERN OREGON



## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF ROGUE RIVER FRUIT AND PRODUCE ASSOCIATION OF MEDFORD

**K**NOW all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned, C. H. Gillette, Ashland, Oregon; G. A. Hover, Phoenix; W. A. Sumner, Medford; G. A. Hamilton, Grants Pass, and H. E. Gale, Merlin, do hereby associate ourselves as a corporation under the general incorporation laws of the State of Oregon, and we do hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation:

### Article I.

The name of this corporation shall be the Rogue River Fruit & Produce Association.

### Article II.

The objects and purposes of the Rogue River Fruit & Produce Association shall be:

1. To pick, grade, pack and to buy and sell, direct or on commission, fresh and prepared fruits, and other farm products of all kinds.

2. To buy, sell and deal in fruit and other farm products, packing material, orchard supplies, spraying material and machinery.

3. To buy, rent, lease, acquire and improve such real estate as may be required in the business of this corporation.

4. To buy, rent, lease, build, acquire and operate packing houses, warehouses, offices, and other buildings, railroad tracks and wagon roads, and to lease or sell the same.

5. To buy, rent, lease, acquire, build and operate pre-cooling plants, ice factories, cold-storage plants, dryers, canneries and by-products factories, and to lease or sell the same.

6. To manufacture and sell ice and distilled water, spray materials, boxes and all kinds of fruit and produce supplies.

7. To fix such charges, tolls and commissions on sales and operative work in the business of the association as may

be required to meet the expenses and other financial needs of the association.

8. To borrow money on bonds, notes or otherwise, and to mortgage or pledge any or all of this corporation's property, real or personal, to secure the same.

9. To make and execute contracts in furtherance of the business of this corporation.

### Article IV.

The principal place of business of this corporation shall be at the City of Medford, Oregon.

### Article V.

Section 1. The capital stock of this corporation shall be \$50,000.

Section 2. The capital stock shall be divided into 5,000 shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, and to two



FOUR AND FIVE-YEAR-OLD APPLE ORCHARD OF JOSHUA PATTERSON, ASHLAND

10. To do and perform generally any and everything necessary, proper or convenient to carry into effect the objects and purposes above stated.

### Article III.

The duration of this corporation shall be perpetual.

others of like tenor and date, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1910. (Signed)

(Seal) C. H. Gillette,

(Seal) G. A. Hover,

(Seal) W. A. Sumner,

(Seal) Geo. A. Hamilton,

(Seal) H. E. Gale.

State of Oregon, Jackson County, ss.:

This is to certify that on this 16th day of February, 1910, before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for said county and state, personally appeared the within named G. A. Hover, W. A. Sumner, G. A. Hamilton and H. E. Gale, to me known to be the identical persons described in and who executed the foregoing articles of incorporation, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed by notarial seal, the day and year last above written.

(Signed) Holbrook Withington,

Notary Public for Oregon.

State of Oregon, Jackson County, ss.:

This is to certify that on this 21st day of February, 1910, before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for said county and state, personally appeared the within named C. H. Gillette, to me known to be the identical person described in and who executed the foregoing articles of incorporation, and



YOUNG APPLE AND PEAR ORCHARD OF H. H. OLCOTT, ORCHARD VALLEY, OREGON



acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal the day and year last above mentioned.

(Signed ) R. P. Campbell,  
Notary Public for Oregon.

My commission expires September 11, 1911.

#### BY-LAWS.

##### Article I.—Directors and Officers.

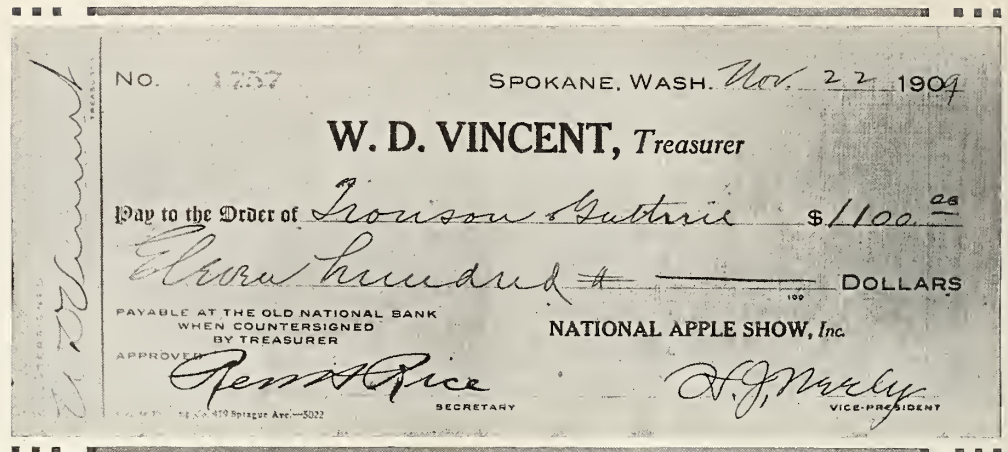
Section 1. The board of directors shall consist of fifteen stockholders, who shall be elected at the first meeting of stockholders, and at each annual meeting thereafter, and who shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 2. The officers of the corporation shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and an auditing committee of three members. These officers shall be elected by the board of directors, from among their number, and shall hold office at the pleasure of and for such time as may be fixed by the board.

Section 3. Vacancies in any office, however occurring, shall be filled by a majority vote of the board of directors, and any stockholder elected to fill a vacancy in the board of directors shall hold office for the unexpired term.

Section 4. A bank or banks may be designated as treasurer or custodian of the funds of this corporation.

Section 5. The treasurer shall give bonds in such amounts as the board may require, unless a bank shall be chosen as treasurer, in which event no bonds shall be required.



Copy of check won by Tronson & Guthrie, Eagle Point, Rogue River Valley, Oregon, at the National Apple Show, Spokane, Washington—\$1,000 grand sweepstake prize and \$100 three-box prize  
Copyright 1910 by Medford Commercial Club

Section 6. No director of this corporation shall be allowed to hold any other office or position, in the employ of the Rogue River Fruit & Produce Association other than president, vice-president, auditing committee man, secretary or treasurer; nor shall the manager hold any other office or position with this corporation other than that of manager.

Section 7. No officer or director of this corporation shall hold any office or position in the employ of any other fruit-growers' association, or other similar organization engaged in the same line of business as this corporation, provided that this section shall not apply to the officers of any such organization now existing in the Rogue River Valley.

Section 8. No person shall be eligible to hold office as an officer or director of this corporation who shall be directly or indirectly engaged in or a representative of any fruit or produce commission business, and any officer or director engaging in such business or accepting such position shall thereby become disqualified as such officer or director, and the board of directors shall thereupon declare his office vacant.

##### Article II.—Salaries.

Section 1. The directors of this corporation shall be paid a compensation of \$2.50 for every day or part of a day that each is in attendance at a meeting of the board of directors, and they shall each be paid a further remuneration of six cents per mile for the distance one way by the usual and most direct route of travel from their respective places of residence to the place of meeting of the board of directors.

Section 2. No officer or director of this corporation shall share in any profits or commissions earned by this corporation other than regular dividends which may be declared for the benefit of all stockholders.

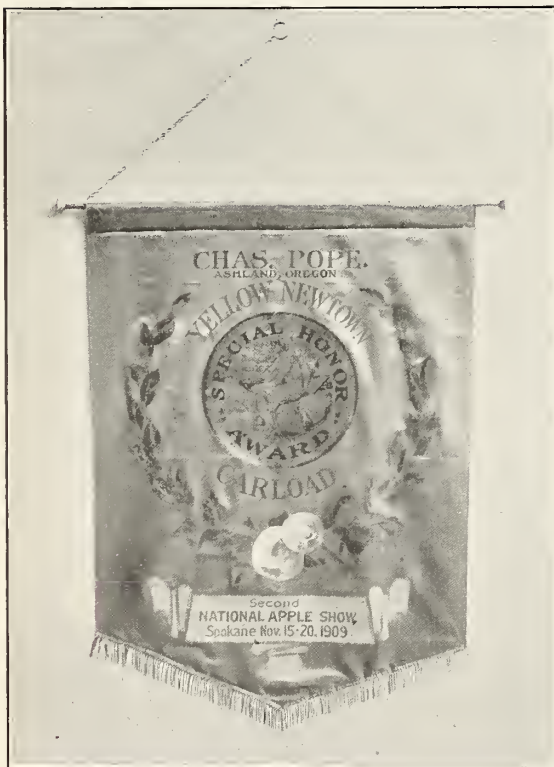
##### Article III.—Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The board of directors shall have full and exclusive control of all business transactions of the Rogue River Fruit & Produce Association, not otherwise specified in these by-laws, and they shall also have full power to fix the duties of all other officers and employees of this corporation.

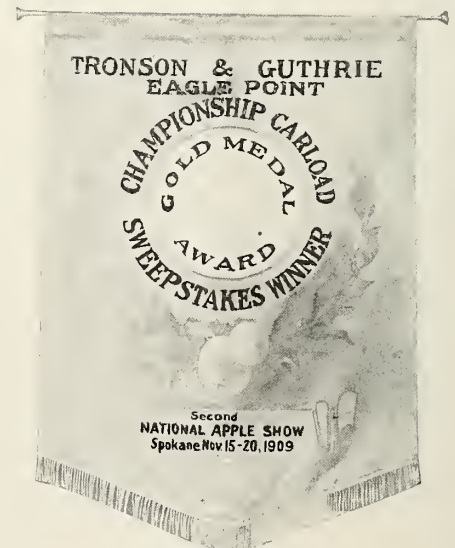
Section 2. The auditing committee shall have all books and accounts of the Rogue River Fruit & Produce Association audited once each three months, employing expert accountants to do the work, if they see fit, or are so ordered by the board of directors.

##### Article IV.—Penalties.

Section 1. Any director who is absent from two successive regular meetings of the board of directors shall be considered to have resigned and to have forfeited his office, unless at the next regular meeting of the board of directors he shall present an excuse for such absence satisfactory to the board. The secretary shall state in the minutes of the meeting the action of the board, and the secretary shall also

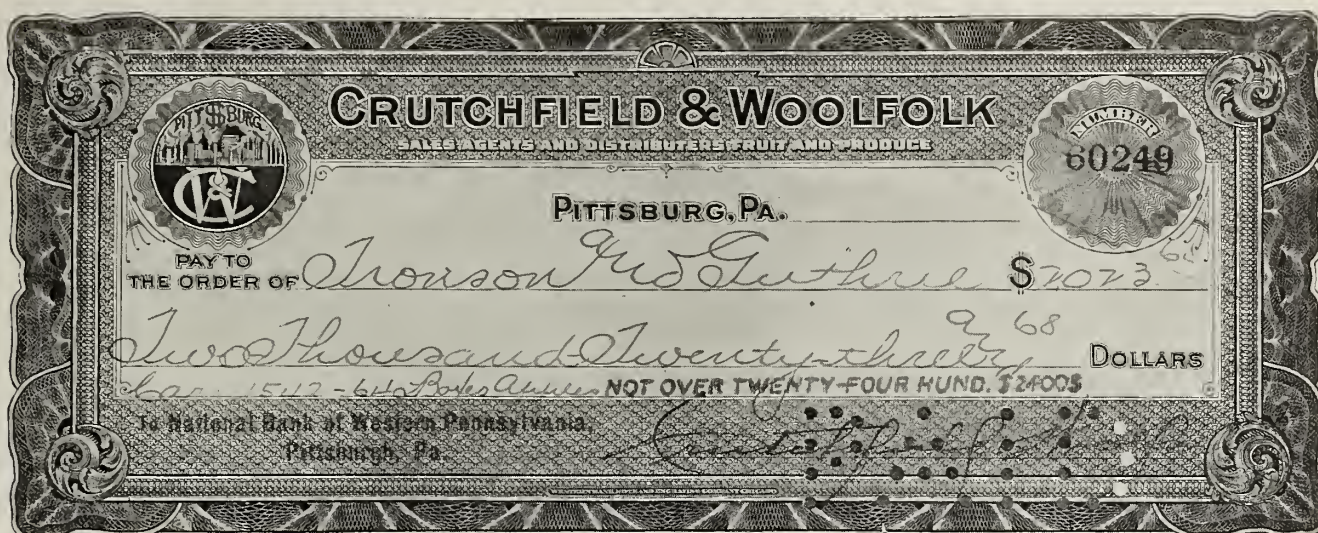


BANNER FOR YELLOW NEWTOWN CARLOAD EXHIBIT AT NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE WON BY CHARLES POPE, ASHLAND, OREGON



GOLD MEDAL BANNER FOR CARLOAD SWEEPSTAKE WINNER AT NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE





The above is a reproduction of check sent to Tronson & Guthrie, Eagle Point, Oregon, in payment for Car P. P. E. 1542 extra fancy Spitzenbergs which took the sweepstakes prize at the National Apple Show, Spokane, 1909, and sold by Crutchfield & Woolfolk to a buyer in Washington, D. C.

keep a roll of attendance at each regular and special meeting, noting the directors present and those absent. He shall, when he notes the absence of a director from two successive regular meetings of the board, report the same to the board of directors, and the board at their next regular meeting shall take action, the secretary notifying such delinquent director of the proposed action.

#### Article V.—Meetings.

Section 1. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation shall be held on the second Tuesday in February of each year, and special meetings of the stockholders may be called by the president, vice-president, or by a majority of the directors or by the stockholders holding at least one-third of the subscribed capital stock of this corporation.

Section 2. Notice of the annual meeting and of all special meetings shall be given by the president or secretary of the corporation at least thirty days prior to the date of such meeting, which notice

shall state the time and place of such meeting, and shall be published in three newspapers in Rogue River Valley—one in Ashland, one in Medford and one in Grants Pass—once each week for four successive weeks prior to such meeting.

Section 3. At all meetings of stockholders a majority of the subscribed capital stock shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at such meeting, and every decision of the majority of the stock represented at such meeting, either by stockholders in person or by written proxy, shall be valid as an act of such meeting, with the exception of the amendments of these by-laws.

Section 4. At the annual meeting of the stockholders the following order of business shall be followed:

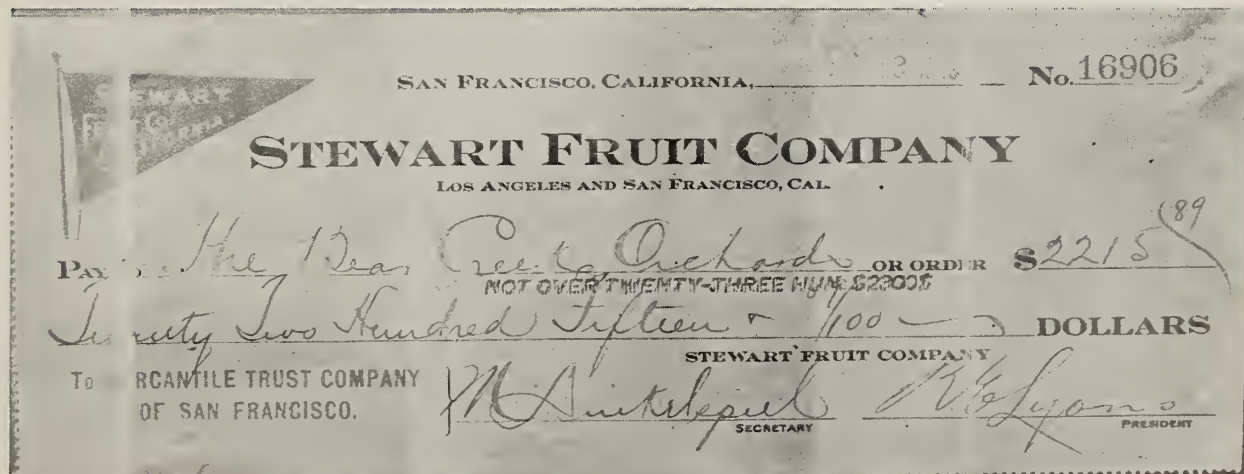
1. Reading of the annual report of the manager and action on same.
2. Action upon proposed amendments of the by-laws.
3. Election of directors.
4. Any other lawful business.

And all proceedings at all stockholders' meetings shall be governed by Cushing's Manual, unless otherwise provided by these by-laws.

Section 5. Regular meetings of the board of directors shall be held on the second Tuesday in each month, and special meetings may be called at any time by the president or vice-president upon two days' notice, either verbal or written, being given to each director by the secretary. Five directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business at all meetings of the board.

#### Article VI.—Grades of Fruit.

Section 1. Three grades of apples are established as the standards for this association, namely, "extra fancy," "fancy" and "choice." Apples in boxes marked "extra fancy" shall be sound, smooth, practically free from bruises, worms, worm stings or disease, and have proper shape for the variety, fully matured. Red varieties shall be 95 per cent, or higher, red. The "fancy" grade shall consist of



COPY OF CHECK FOR CARLOAD OF PEARS FROM ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS ACRES OF BEAR CREEK ORCHARDS MEDFORD, ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, OREGON



apples sound, smooth, practically free from bruises, worms, worm stings or disease, and have reasonably proper shape for the variety, fully matured. All red varieties in this grade shall be at least 50 per cent red, except Spitzenberg, Winesap, Jonathan and Arkansas Black, which shall be at least 70 per cent red. The "choice" grade shall consist of apples sound, free from any breaks in the skin or black bruises, also free from worms or any disease which injures the quality of the apple.

Section 2. The first board of directors, in conjunction with the managers, are hereby authorized and empowered to establish permanent grades on fruit and produce other than apples, as above provided, such grades, when so established, to be permanent unless changed by a majority vote of the stockholders at any regular meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

Section 3. The manager of the association shall be ex-officio inspector of fruit, with power to enforce conformity to the established grades, and he shall have power to appoint deputies to assist in such work. Any appeal from his decision shall be taken to the board of directors in such manner as the board shall prescribe.

Article VII.—Marketing Products.

The members of this association shall be permitted to market their products by sale or consignment, either direct or through the association; provided, that if any portion of the products of a member be marketed through the association, the association shall be entitled to collect from said member a commission upon the proceeds of all the product of such member of the same kind or class as that marketed through the association, however the remaining portion of such prod-

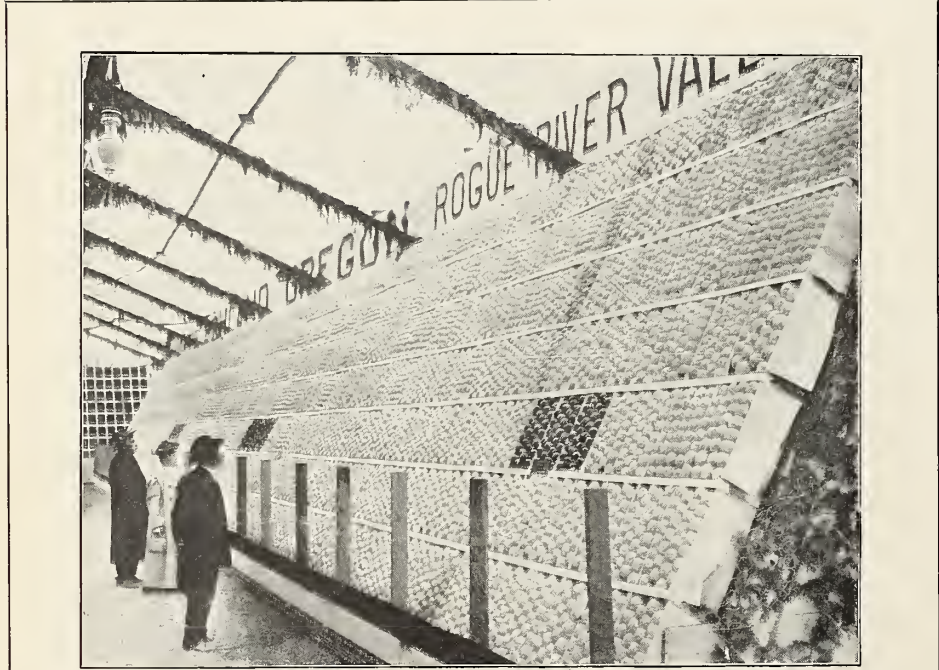
uct be marketed. In applying this by-law each season's products shall be considered separately.

Article VIII.—Amendments.

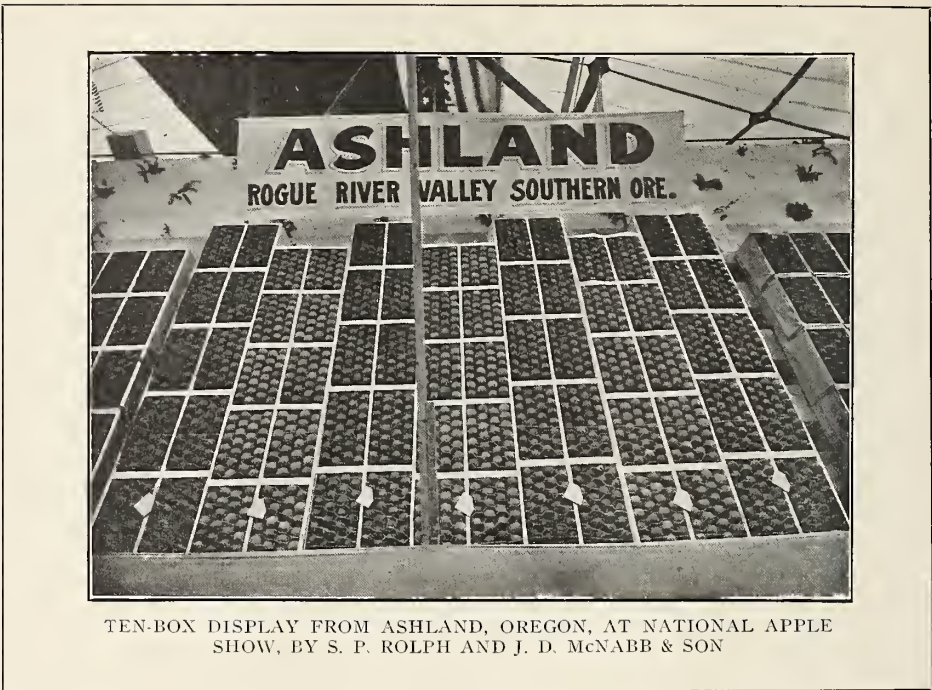
These by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the stockholders, or at any special meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, by affirmative vote of the majority of the subscribed capital stock, but no amendment shall be made at any special meeting unless the article and section to be amended, or the proposed amendment, be set forth in the notice of such meeting.

CROP ESTIMATE

For Season of 191... Date.....191...  
Number apple trees bearing .....



CARLOAD OF NEWTOWN PIPPINS EXHIBITED BY CHARLES POPE OF ASHLAND, OREGON, WINNING HIGHEST AWARD AT NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



TEN-BOX DISPLAY FROM ASHLAND, OREGON, AT NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, BY S. P. ROLPH AND J. D. McNABB & SON

Number apple trees not bearing .....  
Number pear trees bearing .....  
Number pear trees not bearing .....  
Number peach trees bearing .....  
Number peach trees not bearing .....  
Number trees bearing other fruits .....

Apples (in packed boxes)  
Spitzenberg ..... Winesap .....  
Newtown ..... Ben Davis .....  
Jonathan ..... Total .....

Pears (in packed boxes)  
Bartlett ..... Clairgeau .....  
Anjou ..... Howell .....  
Comice ..... Bosc .....  
Winter Nelis ..... Total .....

Peaches (in packed boxes)  
Hales Early ..... Muir .....  
Late Craw'd ..... Early Craw'd .....  
Alexander ..... Elberta .....  
Other fruits .....

I hereby agree to purchase from the Rogue River Fruit and Produce Association all the supplies to be used in the packing and shipping of my entire crop of merchantable apples and pears during the season of 1910, and such other boxes as listed below:

Apples .....  
Pears .....  
Peaches .....  
Miscellaneous .....

(Signature).....  
Date.....191...

CONTRACT

Between the Rogue River Fruit and Produce Association and ..... a fruit grower of the Rogue River Valley, witnesseth:

That said grower appoints the above association his sole agent to ship and market his crop of apples, pears, peaches, for the season of 1910.

The grower agrees to grade and pack his fruit according to the methods and rules prescribed by the association, and to deliver same at such time to the warehouses or cars of the association for shipment, and to submit it to inspection by the agents of the association; or,

The said grower agrees to deliver his fruit to the nearest packing house of the association for the purpose of having it graded, packed and shipped by the association, the same to be done at a uniform rate for all.

The grower further agrees that all his fruit shall be pro-rated with the proceeds from all other fruit of like variety and grade shipped by the association for the year 1910, and that the association shall be entitled to retain or collect 10 cents for each full box of apples and pears, 7 cents for each half box, 5 cents for each box of peaches, and on all other packages  $8\frac{1}{3}$  per cent of the proceeds.

The association hereby agrees to receive and dispose of all marketable fruit to the best of its judgment and ability and to pro-rate the proceeds of all sales under this and all like contracts for the same year, according to variety and grade. The association will provide boxes, paper, and all other necessary package material on the basis of an estimate furnished by the grower and at a uniform price for all.

Dated.....19.....

.....Grower.  
Rogue River Fruit and Produce Association.  
By.....



# CONTROL OF PEAR BLIGHT ON THE PACIFIC COAST

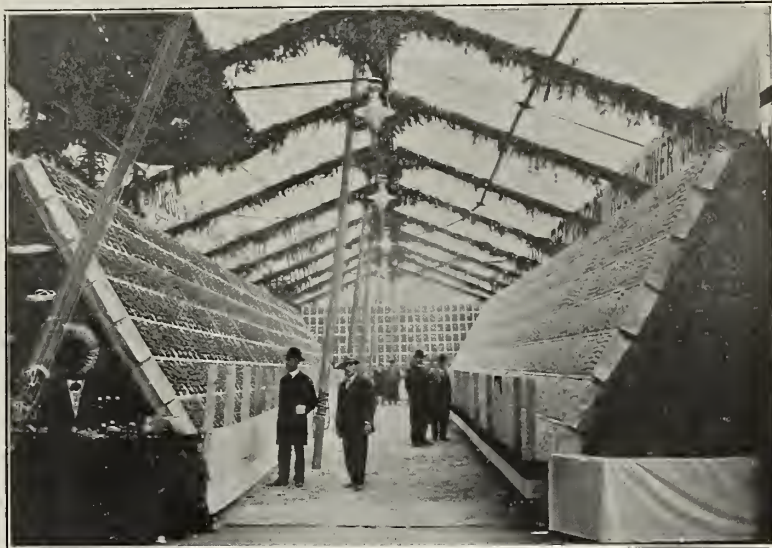
BY P. J. O'GARA, ASSISTANT PATHOLOGIST DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. COPYRIGHTED, 1910, BY THE MEDFORD MAIL-TRIBUNE

**I**N THE preparation of this article on pear blight the writer has in mind the many requests that have been made very recently for a complete discussion of this subject, and it is to be hoped that those who are interested in it will preserve the several numbers in which this serial article will be published. Although a large number of pathologists have studied pear blight from the laboratory standpoint, very few have ever carried out successful experiments in its control. To the United States Department of Agriculture belongs the credit of working out the methods of control and putting them into practice. The field work has been carried out in the East and South, and on the Pacific Coast in California and Oregon, where excellent results have been obtained.

**Early History and Native Origin**—In going over the literature on pear blight we find a long array of articles which describe the disease fairly well, but in the earlier accounts the conclusions concerning the cause of the disease are erroneous. The earliest record we have of pear blight was published in the "Transactions of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture," in 1794. This report contains a letter written by William Denning, December 22, 1793. He first saw the disease on the highlands of the Hudson in 1780. He also noted that, besides attacking apples, the malady also affected pears and quinces. Subsequently, others reported its occurrence on Long Island and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It also seems to have appeared quite general in the apple and pear orchards in the Eastern states, and following the settlements in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois we find that the pear blight appeared and attacked the young pear and apple orchards. It was also well known that

the disease occurred on wild crab apples and hawthornes of the Eastern states, but, singular as it may seem, it is unknown in Europe and Asia where the pear and apple are native. These facts

species of the pome family that may be destroyed by blight. In some recent publications it has been noted that no reference has been made to any other species of the pome family than the pear



AVENUE OF CARLOADS OF SPITZENBERGS AND NEWTOWN PIPPINS FROM EAGLE POINT AND ASHLAND, OREGON, AT NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

point to the Eastern United States as the native home of this disease and that wild fruits of the pome family, such as crab apple, hawthorne, mountain ash and service berry are its native host plants. It injures these trees, however, to a very much less extent than it does the more sappy and vigorous growths of the cultivated pear, apple, quince and other fruits of the pome family. It is very important that every one should know that the pear and apple are not the only

and apple. This is a serious mistake. Orchardists should know, for instance, that the quince is most seriously attacked by this disease. The writer knows an instance where an entire district became infected through a single case of blight which had its starting point in a loquat. Therefore, let it be understood that the pear, apple, quince, loquat, haw, service berry and mountain ash are all more or less subject to this disease. To a limited extent the disease also affects some plums, and the apricot. It has been noted as attacking the blossoms and young shoots of the latter varieties of stone fruits. However, from a pathological standpoint, it cannot be considered as a serious disease for any of the stone fruits.

Although the disease was known as early as 1780, it was not until 1878 that Professor T. J. Burrill, of the University of Illinois, one of the pioneer plant pathologists, discovered the true nature of this disease and named the organism which causes it, namely, *bacillus amylovorus*. From the early date when the pear blight first became recognized as a disease up to the time that Professor Burrill discovered its true cause there had been much discussion regarding it, but most of the discussions are of little interest at the present date. I may also add that even now there are many so-called fruit growers who do not care to believe the facts now so well known to every worker in plant pathology. Rather than believe the unquestioned facts which have been made known by the microscope, they are even willing to delude themselves by such explanations as were



A FAMILIAR SCENE TO ALL WHO HAVE PASSED THROUGH ASHLAND, OREGON



given by those who first recognized the disease—such as lightning, frost, heat and various other causes. Dr. Burrill's discovery of the nature of pear blight is of striking and fundamental importance inasmuch as it was one of the first, if not the first, bacterial disease of plants to be discovered. A Dutch botanist, Dr. Wakker, discovered a hyacinth disease about the same time to be of bacterial origin, and it may be said that this is the only rival in priority to Dr. Burrill's pioneer discovery. At this time, research along the lines of plant pathology, especially along bacteriological lines, was not being carried on with a great deal of vigor, and even after the above-named discoveries of Dr. Burrill and Dr. Wakker, a good many prominent bacteriologists hesitated in accepting this work with any great degree of confidence. It was well known at this time that certain human diseases were caused by bacteria, but most bacteriologists were quite unwilling to think that vegetables could be invaded by germ life.

Dr. Burrill's announcement of the bacterial nature of pear blight was not accepted by American botanists, or botanists anywhere for that matter, until Dr. J. C. Arthur confirmed it by a series of brilliant experiments which were made during the seasons of 1884 and 1885. His results were published in the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, for the year 1885. This paper was read at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1885, and produced a great sensation. Although Dr. Burrill discovered the true nature of the pear blight disease, the work of Dr. Arthur was needed in order to give Dr. Burrill's theory credence in this country. After Dr. Arthur's paper, no man had any doubt as to the nature of pear blight, at least, no scientific man.

That Dr. Burrill's discovery was doubted by many eminent men should cause little wonder, because at that time there were fewer advantages and fewer laboratories equipped for scientific research than there are now. Even at that time the great Dr. Koch, the eminent German authority on tuberculosis,



CUTTING ONE OF JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON'S, GIANT FIRS

had not yet discovered the cause of this disease now so commonly known as consumption. However, since the initial discovery of the bacterial nature of the pear

blight disease investigation of its nature and the life history of the germ have proceeded along the lines of modern bacteriological methods until at the present time we have as complete a knowledge of the pear blight germ as the doctors or physicians have of the typhoid germ or germ of tuberculosis. In the spring of 1889, Professor M. B. Waite, pathologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, was assigned to the task of investigating the pear blight disease. At the time when he began his work, while the disease was known to be of germ origin, the life history of the germ was not known. No one had yet found out where the germ remained during the dormant period of the trees; that is to say, during the fall and winter. It had been supposed that the germ lived in the soil or in swamps, if such were near by, and that during the spring when the blossoming season began these germs were blown by the winds into the blossoms, and infection again started. Professor Waite, after an enormous amount of experimentation, found that the germ did not live in the soil, furthermore, he found that it did not blow about in the winds.



J. W. MERRITT IN HIS ORCHARD AT CENTRAL POINT, OREGON



In the Eastern states pear blight has done an enormous amount of damage in the past, more so than the Pacific Coast orchardists realize. In fact, one of the reasons of the commercial success of pear growing on the Coast has been the difficulty or inability of growing the better varieties of pears in the face of attacks by this disease in most sections of Eastern states. During the past two years pear blight has been very serious in New York, Michigan and generally throughout the East. The same may be said of the Southern states, such as Georgia and Florida. Usually, blight has been less severe in Michigan and New York states around the cooler, more damp sections in the vicinity of the Great Lakes; however, last year in Niagara County, New York, which borders on Lake Ontario, many Bartlett pear orchards throughout the northern portion of the Eastern states, but southward of this, Bartlett pear growing is almost abandoned. The Oriental pears are more resistant and more adapted to the climatic conditions in the South, and hence are grown quite extensively, or were at one time. Within the past few years the La Conte and Kieffer varieties, grown principally in Georgia and Florida, have been practically wiped out by pear blight. At one time these varieties were shipped into New York from the South by the train load, but even a car load has now become rather rare. Apples have also suffered to a very great extent, although, as a rule, in the commercial section of New York, New England and Michigan but little damage has been done. Occasionally, Spitzenberg, Ben Davis, and other varieties have been very badly blighted; however, most of the trouble on the apple comes from blight in the blossoms or in the twigs, but on the Pacific Coast it is not at all uncommon to see the Spitzenberg apple entirely killed. With the Russian apple, such as the Yellow Transparent, Alexander, Red Astrakan, etc., the disease has killed trees just as it does pears. In the Middle West in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, the injury to the apples is found to be very severe. The rich prairie soils of these states, together with an ample supply of rainfall during almost the entire growing season, produces a rank growth which causes the trees to become very subject to the disease. The disease



CRATER LAKE, SOUTHERN OREGON

*From copyrighted photo of F. H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon*



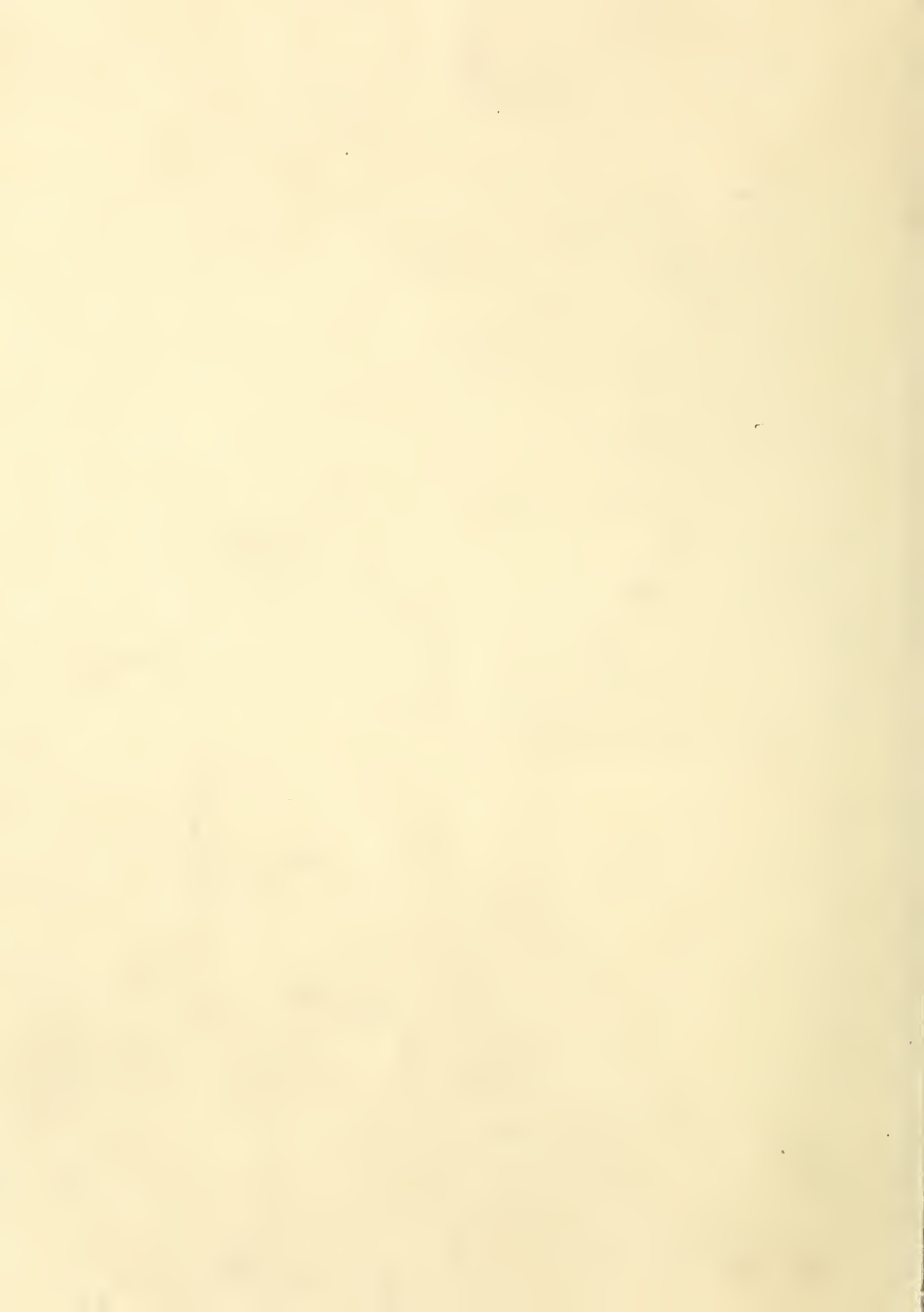
PARK SCENE IN MEDFORD, OREGON

has moved steadily westward with the settlement of the country, but for a long time the wide stretch of plains free from orchards and giving no opportunity for the disease to lodge, resulted in complete freedom from this pest on the Pacific Coast. It is only twelve or thirteen years ago that the disease became known in Colorado, and about the same time we find its occurrence in the neighborhood of Vancouver, British Columbia. About nine years ago the disease broke out in force in the San Joaquin Valley, California, but it was probably two or three years developing before attracting much attention. It has finally resulted in the

destruction of practically all of the orchards in San Joaquin Valley, and has moved up into nearly all the districts of the great Sacramento Valley, and in many of the smaller adjacent valleys. I know of only one valley, namely, the Santa Clara Valley, which, so far, seems to have escaped infection. It is only through the efforts of the commissioners and inspectors in this valley that the valley has been kept free from his dreadful disease. To show the extent of the injury to California I may state that fully two-thirds of the pear trees of the Bartlett variety have been destroyed. As an instance showing the extent of this calamity, I note in the report for 1901 and 1902 issued by the California State Board of Horticulture, that Fresno County had 125,000 pear trees, Kings County, 43,700 pear trees; in 1903 and

*Continued on page 54*







# To Operators, Empire Builders and Home Makers

WHOLESALE ORCHARD  
TRACTS

*We offer the Famous Ashland Orchard Tracts en bloc*

READY FOR SUBDIVISION  
AND COLONIZATION



A VIEW OF THE ASHLAND ORCHARD TRACTS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES

## TEN REASONS WHY I BECAME INTERESTED IN THE ASHLAND ORCHARD TRACTS

**First:** After careful examination and consultation with fruit experts I was convinced that the soil is especially adapted for producing high priced fancy fruit, especially apples, pears, etc.; that the soil contains the necessary ingredients to assure quality, flavor, size, color and keeping properties. Moreover, the subsoil, being of clay and gravel, assures that at no time during the rainy season will water stand near the roots of the trees, which entirely eliminates the possibility of sap-sour.

**Second:** The contour of this land is such as to give perfect drainage, ideal slopes and picturesque building sites, and in subdividing in ten and twenty-acre tracts a competent engineer familiar with landscaping, could so arrange his boulevards, parks, etc., as to give the entire tract the appearance of a beautiful park. The average individual buying fruit tracts has an idea sooner or later of erecting a home, possibly after the bungalow architecture. In such event he desires a foundation, fireplaces, etc., to be built in rustic style. By careful estimation I found in places a sufficient amount of float rock of the "niggerhead" variety to nearly build the foundation and fireplaces for an ordinary cottage.

**Third:** Because the percentage of waste land in these tracts is reduced to the minimum. I am familiar with the Washington and Oregon fruit districts, having spent considerable time examining the various districts before I decided to confine my operations to the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, and wherever I have examined large tracts offered for sale the percentage of waste averaged between 20 and 50 per cent. On this tract of 1,820 acres less than 340 acres would be considered waste land.

When I first came to Oregon none but level tracts resembling the prairies of the Middle West interested me, but I soon discovered

that it is impossible to obtain such lands, and when such lands are mentioned they are tabooed by expert fruit operators, since they will not produce the high priced fancy fruit without tremendous expense; that all of the principal authorities prefer rolling land, as is evidenced by the premium orchards located on the steep hillsides in and around Ashland. Eliminating the waste land above referred to in this tract, there is not in the remaining acreage a single portion as steep as the majority of orchards near this place. And, furthermore, the records in this district of actual producing orchards demonstrate the above obtains beyond peradventure.

**Fourth:** Because the peculiar climatic conditions in this district are ideal for fruit raising and most attractive to prospective residents, the altitude being practically 2,000 feet; no high winds, cyclones, blizzards, sand or snow storms, no excessive heat or cold; in fact, though I have traveled extensively in the Coast districts from the Isthmus of Tehauntepec to the northern part of British Columbia, I have never found a district with such delightful, exhilarating and charming climatic conditions as in Ashland.

**Fifth:** Because of the picturesque surroundings, mountains on either side; the snow buttes to the south, Mount Pitt to the north, the Siskiyou on the east and the Umpquas on the west; and few if any districts can boast of more rugged and fascinating scenery than can be found in the Ashland Creek Canyon, heading at the glaciers near Ashland Butte, in the famous Siskiyou Reserves, which are under the direct government supervision of from four to twenty rangers, who protect and preserve for Ashland the finest water system of any city in the State of Oregon.

**Sixth:** Because of the possibilities of Ashland becoming one of the leading summer and winter resorts of the Pacific Coast, since in the immediate vicinity are to be found medicinal springs equaling and in some points surpassing any similar springs in the United States. The Ashland Lithia Springs possess a larger amount of lithian than any other natural commercial water in the world except a single spring in Germany. This lithia water is more strongly carbonized in its natural state than the majority of charged mineral waters offered to the public at the present time. Within the immediate city limits are sulphur springs that, were they known to the public, would have a patronage equal if not superior to the famous Glenwood Springs of Colorado. The Wagner and Lawrence Springs are made famous by Indian legends of the past two hundred years, extolling their curative properties, and the time is not far distant when great sanitariums will be erected and Ashland will become a Mecca for invalids from every part of the country.

The forest reserves and mountain streams will for many decades remain the paradise of the nimrod and angler, and because of its wonderfully attractive natural conditions we are justified in prophesying that the immediate future will see Ashland a famous health and outing resort.

**Seventh:** Because of its surroundings and excellent company of famous productive orchards in the immediate vicinity, demonstrates to the careful and casual observer that they are destined to become equally famous in the production of fancy fruit, and from a commercial standpoint this is a most telling argument for the value of these tracts.

**Eighth:** Because of their close proximity, namely, adjoining the city limits of the beautiful, thriving, promising town of Ashland, with upwards of 6,200 inhabitants, every modern convenience can be distributed to every portion of these tracts. Electric lights, telephone, water works, sewer system, etc., will in time, we believe, become an accessory to every subdivision of these lands.

**Ninth:** Because of the unexcelled transportation facilities. The Southern Pacific depot and roundhouse are located within a few rods of the boundaries of these lands, and being a division point all trains stop here at least twenty minutes. The ample and spacious railroad yards, with their warehouses, cold storage, canning factories, etc., give a market at the very door of each of the purchasers of lots in this tract. Fruit may be picked, packed and crated in the morning and shipped by express or fast freight in the afternoon, reaching Portland, San Francisco and tidewater by noon the following day.

**Tenth:** Because of the excellent school, church and social facilities. The high schools of Ashland are unsurpassed in their efficiency. The State Normal School located here gives additional educational advantages. The churches are an ornament to any town. The social conditions of Ashland are of the highest order, continually augmented and stimulated by the influx of tourists from every part of the world. Ashland is also noted for its splendid Chautauqua Association, and every year attracts superior musical, ministerial and lecturing talent of the world, thus giving the people of Ashland every metropolitan advantage.

The above are a few of the special reasons that attracted me and later effected a more substantial interest in the famous Ashland Orchard Tracts.

Write us for terms on the most attractive wholesale proposition offered to operators.

Address M. C. MILLER, Ashland, Oregon



## PEAR BLIGHT ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Continued from page 51

1904 we find that Fresno County had only 1,500 and Kings County had none. The disease has moved slowly up the Sacramento Valley, and by slow stages over the mountains into the Rogue River Valley in Southern Oregon, where its distribution is general, but under complete control.

The blight infection now extends into the Umpqua Valley some distance beyond Roseburg, but, under the writer's instructions, the same methods of control employed in the Rogue River Valley have been adopted and the disease is being vigorously fought. Many have asked how the disease could have come from the upper Sacramento River near Redding, which is the northern limit of pear growing in California, into the Rogue River Valley, since there is a great mountain range separating the two localities. However, anyone riding over the Southern Pacific Railway and being observant, would notice that at every station along the railway, and even at intermediate places, pear and apple trees may be found; furthermore, it may be noted that these pome fruits have blighted more or less seriously, depending, of course, upon the varieties as well as upon the care given the trees or the type of soil in which they are growing. These small plantings, together with the native pome fruits, have been stepping stones for the blight germ in its passage from the upper California orchards to the orchards of the Rogue River Valley.

The blight infection which we find in British Columbia is an extension of the Colorado infection which has passed through the Salt Lake country in Utah, and northwestward through the state of Idaho and through Eastern Oregon and Washington. Therefore, the Willamette Valley, together with the orchards northward and west of the Cascades, have not yet been invaded. In other words, the two infections from the South and the North have not yet met, but it is only

a question of time when they will come together. When blight does finally reach these untouched districts the climatic conditions will tend to favor infection to a great degree. The increased rainfall as well as the late spring and summer precipitations favor infection, and add difficulties in the way of control. The above statements are made in order that all districts which are still free from blight will make a hard fight to keep it out. There is every reason to fear blight and to fear it all the time.

There is a common impression among some of the older residents of the Rogue River Valley that pear blight existed in the valley eighteen years or more ago. An unpublished "History of Pear Blight in Rogue River Valley" is one of the best historical evidences that the blight did not exist so long ago. The statements that certain varieties of pears which are



THE BARTLETT PEAR

One of the most favorite pears in the country, as it is equally good for eating, canning, shipping and drying

known to be practically immune were badly affected and those very susceptible to the disease remaining untouched, even though alongside the blighted varieties,

is proof positive that the trouble was really something else. Furthermore, the quince and the Spitzenberg apple were not noted as having been attacked at all. Again, several orchards in which it was said that blight occurred eighteen years ago, had not come into bloom at that time. It is very rare that blight is troublesome before the trees come into bloom, and the reason for this we will show later on. The explanation which seems best to fit what many of the old settlers thought to be blight is that unfavorable soil and weather conditions was the real cause of the trouble. We know that undrained soils, especially if they are cold,



These five specimens of Yellow Newtown Pippins won first prize at Colorado National Apple Show and second prize at Second National Apple Show, Spokane, Washington, 1909. Plate display. Grown by the Western Oregon Orchard Company, Medford, Oregon



have a bad effect on many varieties of trees, especially apples and some varieties of pears. The common term, "sour sap," is certainly the thing they had in mind and not blight.

Pear blight did not infest the orchards of the Rogue River Valley until the spring and summer of 1907. As a matter of fact, the real outbreaks were not found until past mid-summer. We know that this is true by our knowledge of the blight conditions in the upper Sacramento River Valley. Beginning with the fall of 1907, when the writer first saw the Rogue River Valley, up to the present time, the loss in the commercial pear and apple orchards has been comparatively small. A careful estimate, taken from the inspector's books, shows that a total of about 2,000 trees, both apple and pear, will cover the loss for the entire Rogue River Valley and its tributary valleys. This is a remarkable showing for a period of three years. It should be said, however, that fully 1,000 trees had already been so badly affected before the writer came to the valley that it was necessary to remove them immediately. The losses which have occurred since 1907 have been largely due to the unwillingness of a very few to co-operate. In one instance this unwillingness caused a loss of 600 trees—a very severe lesson which will never be forgotten. So far as keeping the blight under control in the pear orchards of the valley is concerned the work is very easy, but the most difficult problem is the Spitzenberg apple, which is more seriously injured than practically any pear. The time is now at hand when the uncared-for family orchard, whether it be in town or in the country, must be eliminated. The commercial orchardists feel that with these out of the way, the problem is a very simple one to solve.

The disease is usually most serious on the pear. It attacks the apple, however, to a very serious extent, sometimes disastrously, as I have already noted. The quince, wild crab apple, various species of the hawthorn, the service berry, mountain ash and other wild fruits belonging to the pome family are more or less subject to its attacks. The loquat, which is a relative of the pome fruits, is a somewhat peculiar host for this disease. Some varieties of plums and the apricot are attacked in a small way by blight, but from a practical point of view the injury is not serious enough to attract attention. Wherever native shrubs

or trees of the pome species are abundant in the neighborhood of pear and apple orchards, attention should be given them, and it would be better that they were destroyed. There is this much to say, however, the native shrubs do not, as a rule, tend to hold the blight over as do the cultivated orchards.

The blight usually attracts attention in the spring of the year, and a month or so after the blossoming period. It is then found that the flower clusters are shriveling and dying; however, if examination has been made very carefully the blighted blossoms may be seen to have been infected for some weeks previous to this time. The twigs will also be found to be dying. In some cases the new shoots are seen to be attacked at the tip and the disease running downward, killing the tender twigs completely and running down the bark of the twigs and branches in the form of an ooze, which is slimy in appearance and somewhat sweetish to the taste. Usually

blossom blight accounts for the greater part of the infection points, but in some cases twig infection exceeds blossom infection. If the season is favorable and the other conditions are just right, the disease may not run further than a few inches. It may kill only the blossom clusters or the fruit spur a few inches down the twig, and then stop. On the other hand, if conditions are very favorable for the tree, which means favorable to the blight germs, the disease may run down into the main limbs and branches, and in extreme cases, may continue running downward through the growing season, until it reaches the root system. Often it has progressed much further in the bark and cambium of the branches than appears on casual examination, for, as a general rule, it works only in the bark and cambium layers, leaving the mature wood unharmed.

Sometimes a very small strip of cambium is left unharmed and the sap, therefore, is able to continue to flow upwards

so that the leaves and branches may still carry their foliage or often mature their fruit. Very often, too, the bark and cambium may be completely girdled, but the young wood is still able to conduct enough sap to keep the foliage and fruit hanging, and often allowing the fruit to mature. On microscopical examination of the diseased tissues they are found to be completely filled with countless millions of minute germs. These



SOME FINE SPECIMENS OF SPITZENBERG APPLES GROWN AT MEDFORD, OREGON



germs are mixed with a gummy, sticky material formed by the sap of the tree and produced by decomposition of the tissues. The disease is, therefore, more in the nature of fermentation, or perhaps we may say, a gangrene of the bark and cambium produced by the invasion of this immense swarm of bacteria. The bacteria proceed in all directions from the point of infections; that is, when they go down a twig or spur or a water sprout into the branches or bodies of the trees, there is a development of the disease from this point upwards and downwards and laterally. On account of the vessels and fibres of the bark the most rapid development is lengthwise, that is to say, upward and downward on the branches. The disease has a tendency to develop in the green, fleshy or outer bark of the smooth branches. The branches of the pear tree usually remain smooth up to eight or ten years of age, sometimes for a longer period. During this time, the fleshy, outer bark grows as fast as the limb grows, but later on the outer layer dies and is converted into firm, corky material, or the characteristic rough bark of trees. This formation of rough bark often puzzles the orchardist in getting out pear blight, as the dead spots resemble, to some extent, the appear-

ance of blight; however, a little study will soon enable one to recognize the rough bark formation by cutting through

the dead layer to the fresh, smooth bark which is found underneath.

It may be stated here that where the bodies of trees are covered with the rough bark and these sunken spots of bark are just beginning to die, the only method of inspection should be by digging out a small chip with a gouge, so as to expose the inner bark, and thus be able to tell whether or not there is any infection in the tree. Sometimes the blight runs in the green layer, leaving untouched the slightly tougher inner bark, but such cases can be easily recognized from their connection with blighted bark above or below. When blight is working in the tissues it invades the vessels of the bark, the intercellular spaces, and besides often breaks down in its progress the little pores or channels, or sometimes large lenticular spots which become filled with some of the gummy matter. This very frequently exudes, sometimes in tiny drops not larger than a pinhead, or sometimes lodges on the bodies or branches in the form of copious gum masses flowing downward on the bark. When this exudate comes from newly invaded tissues in the summer time it is milky white from the numerous germs present in the liquid. Later, the gum oxidizes into an amber yellow or slightly brownish, then finally into a dark brown or almost black gum. Sometimes when it exudes from the bark or larger branches it is reddish brown from the beginning; occasionally it is quite red in appearance, getting its color from the red decomposing bark. When the blight is running rapidly in the tissues, the margin is at first merely water-soaked, or very slightly water-soaked in appearance. This is particularly to be noted in the bark and infected young fruits of apple, pear or quince. Later on various stages of its discoloration follow as the germs fully occupy and decompose the tissues.

To be continued in next edition.



STRAWBERRIES GROW TO PERFECTION IN ASHLAND, OREGON



THE DU COMISE, HIGHEST PRICED PEAR GROWN FROM ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, OREGON



# PRUNING PEACH TREES IN ROGUE RIVER VALLEY

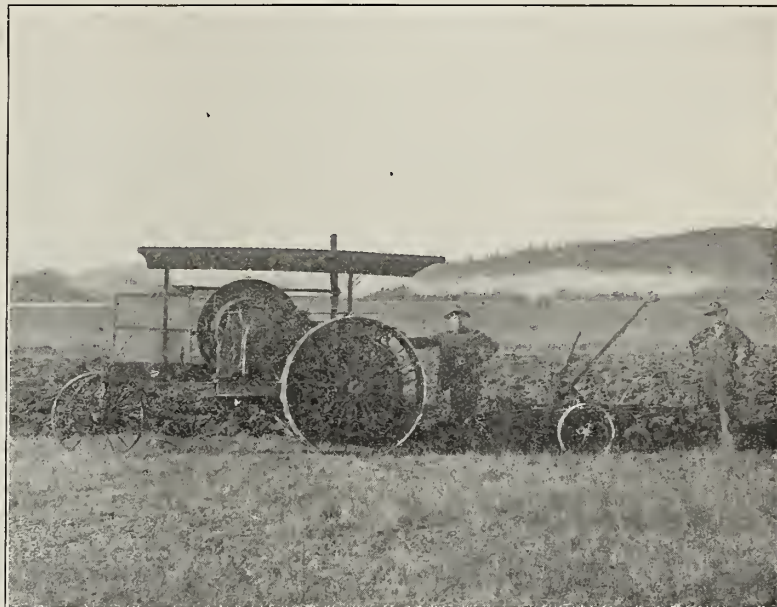
BY E. E. FOSS, TALENT, OREGON

THE proper pruning of the peach begins at planting time. Cut back the stem of your young trees to as near a uniform height as possible, taking care always to see that plenty of live buds are left for sprouts. Upon examination some buds will probably be found to be blind and others injured in transit, and so, to insure the growth of a sufficient number of sprouts, always leave from two to six small twigs (cut about three inches long) on the stem, even if higher than your standard set for branches. By watching these trees during the first summer's growth, they may often be lowered by cutting out the top of those where lower buds have been induced to grow, by reason of the start being given the tree from the higher sprouts. The pruning which may be given the tree during its first spring and summer I regard as of most importance, until the tree becomes of full bearing age. All dead and surplus twigs should be cut off during the first spring and summer. From three to five sprouts coming out at different places on the trunk will be sufficient to form the body of the tree.

Having passed the first summer, the following spring's pruning will consist mostly of heading back or shortening in these sprouts left for the body. The second spring's pruning will be practically a repetition of the first, save the cutting out of a few limbs that appear to be undesirable. Quite a few limbs and twigs may be left at this pruning, which in future prunings should be taken off. I refer mostly to the small limbs and twigs which are close to the ground, which, if allowed to grow another season,

would begin to bother considerably in cultivating, yet will produce the best of peaches for the present season. At this age they are generally spoken of as

center limbs taken out that the sunlight and air may enter, and thereby prevent smothering of buds and twigs all through the center of the tree. With



GASOLINE TRACTOR PULLING FOUR FOURTEEN-INCH PLOWS IN SUTHERLIN VALLEY, OREGON

three-year-olds, and will produce their first crop.

The following season, or at four years of age, your trees should be practically in full bearing and the tree should be opened up some; that is, some of the

this year's pruning comes the necessity of much thought and study, as each grower should work out the best method of pruning under his own conditions of soil, etc. In general, the tree should be tipped each season and branches thinned



PARTIAL VIEW OF THE SNOWY BUTTE ORCHARD, OWNED BY F. H. HOPKINS, CENTRAL POINT, OREGON  
Copyright 1910 by Medford Commercial Club



out, so as to allow plenty of sunlight and air through the entire tree and to keep the limbs shortened in. The tendency of the peach is to produce its fruit on the tips of the limbs and only on last season's wood growth; so, without tipping back, the limbs soon become long and slender, with the fruit only at the extreme end, resulting in a poorer quality of fruit and a less thrifty tree; in fact, it is this treatment that is responsible for the belief that the peach is of short life. Given proper care and pruning, a peach tree in Rogue River Valley will remain vigorous and productive a life-time.

I consider any time here during the dormant season a good time to prune, as I have never seen any injury from so doing in the past twenty years. The spring is the most natural time, however, and the earlier in the spring the work is done the more vigorous the next season's wood growth, and the later the less wood growth. My experiments have led me to believe that pruning after the fruit is set will be practical, inasmuch as the tree seems to suffer no injury and makes a sufficient growth. You have the advantage of pruning for a crop, should a large per cent of the buds be defective from disease or killed by frost. I cannot agree with some summer pruning enthusiasts, however, as my experiments lead me to believe the pruning should not be left till too close to the pit-forming stage of the fruit, as the wood and bud growth for next season will prove unsatisfactory.

My method of pruning a bearing peach tree is as follows: Having carefully looked over the tree, proceed to cut out all large limbs thought undesirable, then single out a limb and follow up with your eye, from base of limb to a point as low on the main limb as is possible to make a cut, yet leave a sufficient number of bearing sprouts for crop; considering at the same time all the other limbs, so you may have a tree of even height. Next, thin out twigs and clip all that are over eight to twelve inches in length, being careful to leave sufficient fruit buds, as this is where you get the fruit. In thinning out the twigs, aim to occupy as much space as possible without leaving two twigs together.



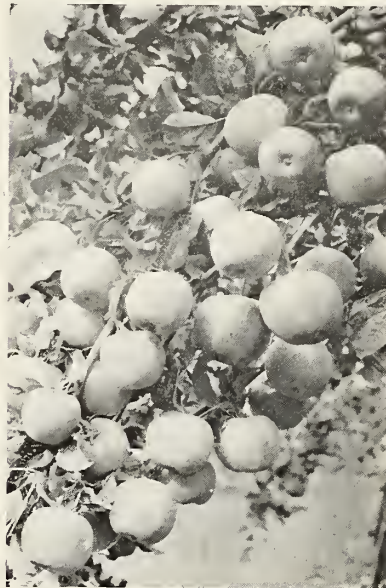
BEAUTIFUL WATSON FALLS CITY PARK  
ASHLAND, OREGON

By this method you have seemingly cut out the best and most vigorous limbs at the top, yet I fail to see any harm in so doing, as the entire strength of the tree immediately goes to the twigs left, with the result of proper development. By this system the tree, after reaching the age of six or eight years, may be kept at the same height, excepting when the trees are planted on extra heavy land, which is not the best for peaches. The two main points in the production of high-grade peaches are those of pruning and thinning. By due consideration of these, we put vigor into the tree, and instead of a slender-limbed, half-dead tree we have a stocky, dark-leaved tree that will live seemingly forever.—Rogue River Fruit Grower.

## CULTIVATING THE PEAR

BY GEORGE C. ROEDING, FRESNO, CAL.

**T**HE pear is a fruit cultivated throughout California and the Pacific States generally, extending into Mexico.



BRANCH OF APPLES FROM ROGUE  
RIVER VALLEY, OREGON

It does well in all soils, but succeeds best on a heavy loam. Of the whole range of commercial fruits it seems to thrive better in alkali soils than any other and is being largely planted in vineyards and orchards, where the vines and trees have been killed. The trees are usually planted twenty to twenty-five feet apart on the square. The practice of cultivation is much the same as with the stone fruits. Pruning is usually to the vase form of tree. The fruit should be thinned out on heavily loaded trees, or else it is liable to run to small and unmerchantable sizes. The fruit of summer and autumn sorts should be gathered at the first indication of ripeness, the first sign being the tendency of the stem to part from the spur when the pear is gently raised up. Late pears should hang as long as possible; a slight frost will not injure them as much as premature gathering. They should then be



FRANQUETTE WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS  
AS THEY GROW IN DOUGLAS COUNTY  
OREGON

placed in a dark, cool place, where they will ripen, acquiring a delicious aroma, fine flavor, and a melting characteristic, pleasing to the palate when eaten. The demand for this fruit, both in the green and dried state, is increasing yearly, making it a most profitable product.

The trees should be cut back to eighteen inches from the top of the ground after planting. The following winter, all but three or four branches should be cut out, and at least one-half of their tops removed. The second winter the tree should be pruned severely again, removing not less than one-half of the current season's growth and aiming to allow from one to two shoots on each of the branches from the year before. Prune the tree so as to cause it to spread and prevent overcrowding of the main branches when the tree reaches maturity. The third season cut back one-third of the new growth and thin out such branches as are showing an inclination to crowd the center of the tree too much. The form of the tree will be a sufficient guide as to what plan to follow to develop a shapely tree in future years. Prune every year. No tree responds so readily to the pruning shear as the pear; it assumes the characteristic vase form as if shaped by a magic hand. The tendency to allow the trees to grow unpruned, and as a result to send up a lot of straight shoots so closely crowded that they look like bean poles, is a common and reprehensible practice among many growers, and in consequence of this the fruit is all in the tops of the trees. If they do happen to have a heavy crop, unless very carefully propped, they break off. Pruning the tree regularly each year causes it to not only become stocky, but also develops a bearing surface, which starts where the branches diverge from the main stem, to the very top of the tree. The tree in addition to this, becomes self-supporting and it will carry a crop of fruit through the season with hardly a prop to support the heavily laden branches.

Following out the plan adopted with apples, the varieties are arranged in alphabetical order, and in each case time of ripening is designated.



# THE 1910 FRUIT CROP OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

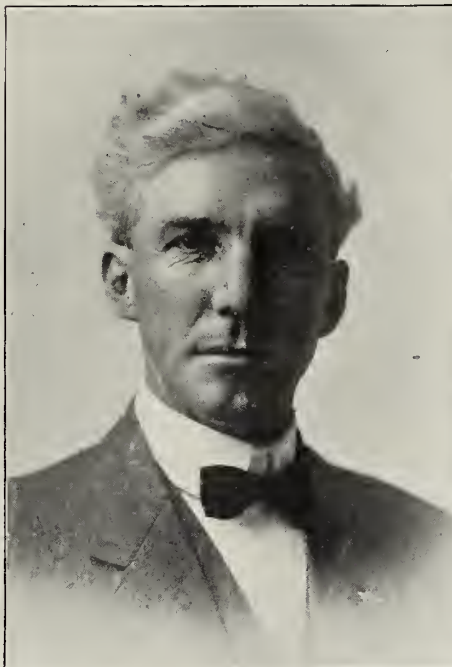
**O**FFICERS of state horticultural associations and of commercial organizations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana say in reports to the Spokane Chamber of Commerce there is every indication that the fruit crop this year will be the largest and most profitable in the history of the four states. There is no danger of a late freeze, but should the unexpected happen the owners of commercial tracts are ready to do battle with hundreds of thousands of smudge pots or orchard heaters. It is predicted that higher prices will prevail as a result of the heavy damage to the fruit crop in the Middle Western states.

F. A. Huntley, state horticultural commissioner, reports that growers in Washington will produce twice as much fruit in 1910 as in 1908, the year of the record crop. Including peaches, apricots, cherries, berries and other soft fruits the yield will be at least doubled, owing to the increased acreage, he adds, while the apple crop will show an increase of about 25 per cent. Oregon, Idaho and Montana will have equally large crops as the result of increased acreage and trees coming into bearing this season.

With increased transportation facilities and the steady influx of settlers, the early attempts in the valleys and uplands have become more pretentious, sustained and systematic. Dry farming is practiced extensively and irrigation plants have been established by private individuals and corporations, also by the United States Government, which is expending enormous sums in reclaiming the volcanic wastes, so wonderfully rich and fertile, and so peculiarly adapted to raising fruits, unblemished and perfect in size and color. The apple is king. More than 350,000 acres of lands are devoted to orchards in the four states, and pom-

ologists estimate the value of a full crop would undoubtedly equal \$175,000,000.

Northwestern apples are in demand in the Eastern and Middle Western states and in Europe and Australia, and the markets are being extended year by year.



DR. E. B. PICKEL, MEDFORD, OREGON  
Owner of the "401" Orchard

American and foreign experts, who have studied conditions in the Northwest, refer to the Pacific States as "the World's Fruit Basket," adding there has been established in a comparatively short time a domain where the first foot of soil, properly cultivated, is worth more than all the mines from Alaska to Mexico, and all the forests from the United States boundary to the Arctic Sea.

As gold was the strong magnet which sent the first Americans across the unknown wastes of this continent to the California Coast in 1849, so today the apple, the emperor of fruit, is attracting thousands to the Western orchard belts. Millions of dollars have been invested in apple lands west of the Rockies during the last decade, and beautiful orchards of young trees today mark the spots where but yesterday was a waste of brown, sagebrush-covered desert.

Romance never played such a part in the world as in the fruit growing districts of the Northwest today. There is the romance of development, of commerce and of life that rivals the stories of centuries ago, when new empires were suddenly uncovered by people who never even dreamed of their existence. Just as the mystery and danger faded from the far West when once it was "discovered," so has that vast stretch of territory in the quartet of states come into its own.

Americans are rapidly becoming a fruit-eating nation. It is not so very long since the orange was considered a luxury, and this is true much more recently of grape fruit. Now they are

common articles of diet. Many have expressed the opinion that apples should be so common and low-priced articles of food as bread and butter, eggs and milk. However, these have at times almost become luxuries in recent years.

Although the domestic and foreign demand for fruit has increased, strangely enough, the production of the apple has steadily decreased. The apple crop for 1909, reported to be less than 23,000,000 barrels, for example, was only slightly in excess of one-third of that for the years 1896 and 1900, and much less than the crop of 1905, when the production reached a low figure.

Statistics gathered by commercial organizations show that the annual production of apples in the United States is becoming less in proportion to consumption each year, and has actually been less in the aggregate the last few years than formerly. The figures since 1895 follow:

Year	Barrels
1895.....	60,453,000
1896.....	69,070,000
1897.....	41,536,000
1898.....	28,570,000
1899.....	58,466,000
1900.....	56,820,000
1901.....	26,970,000
1902.....	46,625,000
1903.....	46,626,000
1904.....	45,360,000
1905.....	24,310,000
1906.....	38,280,000
1907.....	29,540,000
1908.....	25,450,000
1909.....	22,735,000

Authorities on the subject of apple cultivation declare that over-production is out of the question, saying, among other things:

"Our highest grade of American apples cannot be duplicated on the face of the earth, so we have the world for a market for our best apples. Our railroads and steamship lines are ready and glad to take our fruits to the ends of the earth. The person then who looks for this business to speedily become unprofitable does not understand the situation. The 'calamity howler' may scare some people, but not the intelligent fruit grower who understands the situation.

"If the business of apple growing should be overdone in the United States, it by no means follows that the intelligent and careful fruit grower in the Pacific States would be put out of a profitable business. Evidence multiplies on every hand that a grade of apples is raised on the Pacific Slope, especially in the arid and semi-arid sections, that cannot be duplicated anywhere."

Professor H. E. Van Deman, a noted pomologist and judge of the first exhibits at Buffalo, Portland and Jamestown, and in Spokane during the second National Apple Show last November, on being asked what could be put into the soil to give apples the best color, replied that it is not so much what is in the soil as what is overhead. "Sunlight is the chief factor in giving color and quality to apples," he added, "and on the Pacific Slope, in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana conditions exist in this respect that cannot be found elsewhere in the world."



A. B. TRONSON, EAGLE POINT, OREGON  
Apple King of the National Apple Show, Spokane  
1909, winning sweepstake carload prize



## ROGUE RIVER PEACHES THAT CAN AND DRY WELL

BY CHAS. H. PIERCE, MANAGER ASHLAND PRESERVING COMPANY

**I**T LOOKS to me now that with all the peach trees being planted as fillers in the young pear and apple orchards of Rogue River Valley, there will in a few years be a large surplus of

of the Muir peach, it has always had first place as a drying peach, but has never had more than ordinary attention from canners, the Lovell being at the head of the list of California free-stone peaches for canning, and several other varieties outrank the Muir. But, under the influence of different soils, elevation and climate, the Muir peach, when imported into Rogue River Valley, completely changed its main characteristics as known in California, and here it is fully equal to what the Lovell is in California. It is the peach on which I have made the reputation for my canning, and when intending planters come to me about what peach I would take in large quantities, I always say the Muir.

It is probable that Phillips Cling and Tuscan Cling peaches would do well here, and they could be depended on as being in demand by canners, but have been in little demand heretofore as fresh shippers, although a campaign of education is now on in the East, maintained by the California producers, which is expected to largely increase the sale of choice Cling peaches in a fresh state. None of the early varieties, like the Alexander and Hale, have any value to canners, and the canners will certainly refuse to handle any surplus of the early varieties.

Some people profess to like the very late variety, the Salway, for canning, but I do not like the Salway for commercial canning; in fact, I have some trade which refuses to have the Salway and claim they can always tell it by its inferior taste and appearance. Of all the late peaches which may be adapted to commercial canning, I would recommend the Smock, a large, handsome, well-favored peach, of much finer texture than the Salway as grown here, and a peach that holds up well. I have put Muir peaches in cold storage three or four different years for a period of from three to five weeks, and they carry perfectly in cold storage, and this will be a necessity if peaches are to be canned on a large scale; but I am not able to fully decide yet

if cold storage does not impair the quality. In a fresh state, I am sure that it does, but the addition of sugar and the processing seems to bring back the flavor; the only bad feature, perhaps, being that the peaches take up a little off-taste from the boxes, even when perfectly new and clean.

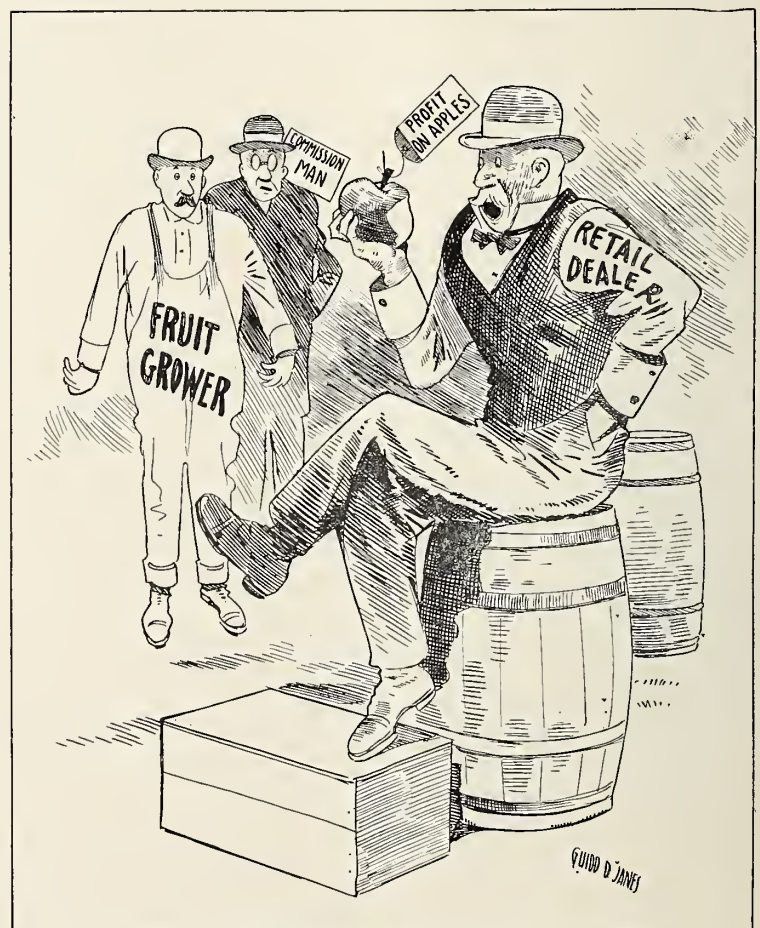
I understand there is now a new variety of Early Muir which ripens with Early Crawford, and if this variety is as good as claimed, a succession planting of three varieties, the Early Muir, old standard Muir and Smock, would make a picking season lasting about two months, which would be a decided advantage to both grower and canner, and, properly regulated by a publicity campaign, might do away with cold storage and so much extra handling of the fruit.

(The advice above given by Mr. Pierce should be heeded by those planting peach orchards in Rogue River Valley, for the local cannery trade will be a most important factor in the peach industry of this valley. Mr. Pierce has, in the ten years that he has operated his cannery at Ashland, handled every variety of peach grown in Rogue River Valley, and this list embraces all the standard peaches of the United States, including the Crawford and the Elberta, and the Muir has won out against all the others. And that the test has been thorough is proven by the fact that the peaches of the Ashland cannery have a reputation for quality, as also for freedom from excess water and small fruit, equaled by very few canneries on the Pacific Coast. —Rogue River Fruit Grower.)



BRANCH OF CHERRIES FROM THE  
YAKIMA VALLEY, WASHINGTON

peaches, and that driers and canneries will be called on to handle this surplus. After nearly ten years' experience in canning, and this decision was reached the second year in the business and has increased with me in importance each year since then, I find that the Muir peach is far and away the best canning peach for the Rogue River Valley, and if it becomes necessary to dry any part of this future surplus the Muir also stands at the head of the list as a drying peach. In California, the original home



THE BIGGEST BITE OF ALL



# Medford, Oregon, Fruit Lands

*Adapted to Raising the Highest Quality of Commercial Apples and Pears*

\$12,500—32 acres, 2 miles from Talent; Anderson Creek bottom land; 5-room box house, good barn and other outbuildings. There are on this place 12 acres in Newtown and Spitzenberg apples 6 and 7 years old, which have a fair crop this year. Between the apples are peach fillers, which are heavily loaded. In addition there are 3 acres of pears 2 years old and 3 acres planted to pears last winter; also 4 acres of alfalfa and about 5 acres of fine timber. There are two good wells and a complete pumping plant for irrigation. \$6,500 will handle this place and the balance can be paid at the rate of \$1,000 a year.

\$15,000—75 acres, same neighborhood; good new 5-room house, large barn and other outbuildings; spring water piped to the buildings. There are on this place 11 acres of 3-year-old Newtowns and Spitzenbergs, with peach fillers, about an acre of bearing family orchard, 10 acres of alfalfa, about an acre of bearing grapes—about 45 acres all told under cultivation; balance in timber which could be cheaply cleared. At \$200 an acre this place is a snap. It would take half cash to handle, balance easy.

\$300 AN ACRE—Finest fruit and garden land in the valley, half way between Phoenix and Talent; level, black free soil; divided into 10-acre tracts. One-fourth cash, balance in four annual payments with 6 per cent interest.

\$12,000—16½ acres, midway between Jacksonville and Central Point, facing the hill road. Finest building site in the valley. There are 8 acres of pears in bearing, trees from 5 to 8 years old, and about 1½ acres of grapes in bearing; balance in timber, which is all good fruit land. Half cash will handle.

\$20,000—Less than \$425 an acre for 47½ acres. 1 mile from Central Point; all good land, good buildings. About 40 acres planted to standard varieties of apples and pears, from 1 to 4 years of age; balance in alfalfa. This place will subdivide nicely. It is easily worth \$100 an acre more than is asked.

\$40,000—272 acres, foothill land, 6 miles from Medford; about 26 acres in bearing orchard, Newtowns, Spitzenbergs and pears; about 60 acres in 1 and 2-year-old apples and pears. Two sets of buildings; spring water piped to the buildings. There are about 200 acres of first-class fruit land in this tract. Main county road crosses the tract and it could be subdivided nicely. Half cash and balance easy.

\$12,500—45 acres, 6 miles from Medford; fair buildings. Ten acres in 2 and 3-year-old Newtowns and Spitzenbergs; 20 acres in 2 and 3-year-old pears; 3 acres of 3-year-old peaches; 8 acres alfalfa. Two good wells on the place, one of which would furnish water for irrigating. Good team of horses, Jersey cow, chickens, 4½-h.p. gasoline engine and pump, all tools go with the place. It takes \$7,500 to handle. This is one of the best bargains in the valley.

\$13,500—54 acres, Rogue River bottom land; small buildings; adjoining schoolhouse, telephone and R. F. D.; about 3 miles from shipping station. About 14 acres Spitzenbergs and Newtowns 4 to 6 years old, 4 acres alfalfa, 4 acres potatoes, 2 acres berries, 2 acres garden. A deeded water right, conveying an ample supply of water, goes with this place. There is no better land in Oregon. Half cash, balance easy terms, with 6 per cent interest.

\$15,000—10 acres, 1 mile from Medford; good buildings. All planted to apples and pears, trees mostly 11 years old.

\$4,000—6 acres, half mile from Medford; fair buildings. Place mostly in bearing grapes. Can be irrigated from wells, of which there are three. Owner asks all cash.

\$5,250—30 acres, about 2 miles from a shipping station and 7 miles from Medford. All under cultivation. Good fruit land. \$1,750 cash, balance easy.

\$4,500—6 acres, just outside Medford; 3-room house, barn and woodshed. Five acres of this tract is fine garden land and lays under the ditch; balance could be irrigated by installing a small pump. Well adapted for garden and berries. \$2,200 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 7 per cent.

\$16,500—55 acres 1 mile from shipping point, 4 miles from Medford; no buildings except a large barn; finest soil; all cleared except building spot. Sixteen acres just planted to Bartlett, Anjou and Winter Nelis pears. Road on two sides of place. At \$300 an acre this place is a bargain. Water for irrigating can be obtained from Fish Lake ditch.

\$21,000—102 acres in the heart of the valley, 2 miles from Medford. Fair buildings. About 33 acres planted to apples and pears 1 and 2 years old. Best speculative buy in the valley. It will take about \$12,000 to handle.

\$2,250—5 acres, 1 mile from good town; new buildings costing \$1,200; good soil. Owner will furnish trees for planting. \$1,250 cash, balance easy. A first-class small tract.

\$6,800—80 acres in Sam's Valley, 7 miles from station; old buildings of little value. About 50 acres under cultivation; family orchard; spring water piped to buildings. Telephone and R. F. D., ½ mile to school, 1 mile to store. Fine land and a good buy. \$3,500 cash, balance easy.

\$3,250—6 acres adjoining a good small town; small house, good sized barn; about 4 acres planted to pears and peaches in their third year; two good wells. Half cash, balance one year.

\$6,500—20 acres, half mile from town; small buildings, pumping plant; about 10 acres planted to young orchard and berries. \$3,000 cash, balance 3 to 5 years, 6 per cent.

\$3,200—160 acres on the upper Rogue River, about 40 miles from Medford; about 15 acres cleared; two small houses; land mostly level; some saw timber. Half cash.

\$13,000—About 20 acres, no buildings, 1½ miles from shipping point; in the best foothill section of the valley and a very slightly building spot; 6½ acres Newtowns and Spitzenbergs 8 years old; 3 acres Ben Davis and Newtowns and Bartlett and Winter Nelis pears 20 years old; 2 acres Winter Nelis pears 5 years old; 1½ acres Newtowns and Bartletts 2 years old. It will take \$8,000 to handle. Good buy.

\$52,500—70 acres, 4 miles from Medford; first-class buildings; fine soil; 27 acres Newtowns and Spitzenbergs and 3 acres Comice and Bosc pears 7 and 8 years old; 5 acres peaches 1 year old; 5 acres Anjou pears just set. Half cash.

\$9,000—18 acres, half mile from shipping point; old buildings; family orchard in bearing; 10 acres Newtowns and Spitzenbergs 5 years old; balance in alfalfa. \$2,400 will handle.

\$12,000—23 acres, 3 miles from Medford; good 6-room house and barn; about 3 acres in 20-year-old apples and pears, 12 acres in 5-year-old apples and pears, balance in pears with peach fillers just set. Good buy. Half cash will handle.

\$45,000—82 acres, 2 miles from shipping point; good buildings; 17 acres in 8 and 10-year-old Spitzenbergs, 16 acres in 1 and 2-year-old Anjou and Bartlett pears, 6 acres Anjou and Bartletts just planted; balance in timber. All under Fish Lake ditch.

\$2,900—18.41 acres, covered with a thin growth of oak timber, 1 mile from shipping point; no improvements. \$1,600 will handle.

\$32,500—53 acres Bear Creek bottom land, 1½ miles from shipping point; 10 acres 8-year-old Spitzenbergs and Newtowns, 26 acres 5 to 7-year-old Spitzenbergs and Newtowns, 6 acres 3-year-old Comice pears; all under the Fish Lake ditch; \$15,000 will handle. Adjoining orchards in full bearing are netting the owners \$500 to \$1,000 an acre.

\$9,000—13 acres, about 1½ miles from Medford; no buildings; 8 acres of 7-year-old Comice pears, 3 acres Bartletts and 2 acres Anjou with peach fillers just planted. Good buy; \$5,500 will handle.

\$12,000—10.70 acres, no buildings; 1 mile to shipping point; planted to Comice and Bosc pears 14 years old. Crop this year does not go with place.

\$12,000—9 acres, about 1½ miles from shipping point; 6-room house, good barn, etc. All planted to fruit; 5½ acres 7-year-old Newtowns and Spitzenbergs, balance 5-year-old Spitzenbergs. All under the ditch.

\$50,000—55 acres, about 2 miles from Medford; nearly all bottom land and all under the ditch; first-class buildings. About 40 acres in Newtowns and Spitzenbergs in their seventh year; 7 acres pears. One-third cash, balance to suit purchaser.

\$20,000—35 acres, 4 miles from Medford; old buildings; 12 acres Bartlett pears with peach fillers, 4 years old; 8 acres Newtowns and Spitzenbergs, same age; 1 acre old orchard, 1 acre mixed grapes in bearing; about 10 acres just set to pears; 3 acres timber. Good land; good buy.

\$700—2 acres, half mile from Medford; no improvements.

\$20,000—160 acres, about 2½ miles from station; good buildings; all good fruit land. About 65 acres under cultivation; about 35 acres just set to apples and pears; 20 acres alfalfa. Good buy; \$8,000 cash, balance easy.

\$16,000—20 acres, 2 miles from Medford; no buildings; 16 acres in 7-year-old Newtowns; balance in 3-year-old Bartletts. Level, black land. Will subdivide.

\$6,500—34 acres, 4 miles from shipping point; good 5-room house, barn, etc. About 20 acres under cultivation; about 150 bearing trees, some grapes; 225 Bartletts just planted. \$2,500 will handle. Some personal property goes with the place.

\$18,500—20 acres, 2 miles from Medford; good buildings; 16 acres in 7-year-old Newtowns, a few pears; balance in garden, berries and around buildings.

\$80,000—200 acres, mostly Bear Creek bottom land, 2½ miles from shipping point; good buildings; 14 acres Spitzenbergs and Newtowns 7 years old; 3 acres Bartlett, Comice, Bosc and Winter Nelis pears 4 to 7 years old; 8 acres Bosc, Winter Nelis and Comice pears 3 and 4 years old; 7 acres Bartlett and Anjou pears and 9 acres Newtowns and Spitzenbergs 1 year old; 25 acres alfalfa. A fine place, all under the ditch; \$30,000 cash, balance easy.

THESE TRACTS ARE QUOTED SUBJECT TO SALE  
WITHDRAWAL FROM MARKET OR CHANGE IN PRICE

W. T. York

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S. A. Nye

## W. T. YORK & CO.

Reference: Any bank in Medford.

MEDFORD, OREGON



# BETTER FRUIT

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE NORTHWEST FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE  
PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF MODERN  
FRUIT GROWING AND MARKETING

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED AND  
REMITTANCES MADE PAYABLE TO

Better Fruit Publishing Company

E. H. SHEPARD

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

Entered as second-class matter December 27, 1906,  
at the Post Office at Hood River, Oregon,  
under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

## SOUTHERN OREGON.

WHILE the development of the Northwest in all lines has been rapid, it has been almost a regret to the districts of Oregon that the state did not keep pace with the development in other sections; but all this has changed within a comparatively short time. During the past two or three years no state west of the Mississippi River has developed more rapidly than Oregon. The resources of Oregon are manifold, and of all the different industries of the Northwest, no industry has grown more suddenly or more rapidly, or achieved more publicity and prominence than the fruit industry. Great waste tracts in Southern Idaho and Eastern Washington, covered with sage brush all dormant for years, now are being rapidly developed for diversified farming and fruit growing. Southern Oregon, frequently called the Rogue River Valley, for many years was without proper railroad facilities. There was no railroad connection between Portland and San Francisco, and the editor of "Better Fruit" has made a large part of this trip by stage. Today, the Southern Pacific goes through the entire Rogue River Valley, running several through trains each way daily. Before there was adequate railroad transportation Southern Oregon was largely devoted to general farming and stock raising, but some of the pioneer settlers discovered that

Southern Oregon was an ideal fruit country. Mr. Stuart was one of the pioneers in the splendid fruit industry of this section, and much credit is due him.

Rogue River Valley extends from Ashland to Grants Pass, a distance of a little over fifty miles. On both sides of the railroad can be seen orchard after orchard. From Grants Pass north, along both sides of the railroad are small valleys that are splendid fruit-producing sections. Fruit is also grown extensively around Roseburg, and many orchards are being set in Sutherlin Valley.

This issue contains more or less descriptive matter and illustrations which we hope will give our readers valuable information about Southern Oregon. The July edition of "Better Fruit" featured the Willamette Valley from the fruit point of view, and in future numbers, from time to time, as far as space will permit, we will endeavor to feature other famous fruit districts, like Wenatchee, Yakima, Southern Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Montana, and British Columbia, but as this edition contains a great deal of interesting reading matter about Rogue River Valley, it seems fitting that a few words should be said editorially about this section.

Rogue River Valley is about half way between San Francisco and Portland. It is a beautiful valley surrounded by mountains, and the scenery is magnificent. The famous Rogue River flows through the entire length of the valley and affords excellent sport for the man who loves angling. The resources of this valley are many. It is only a question of a comparatively short length of time when this entire valley and the sloping surrounding hillsides will be covered with orchards and vineyards. Southern Oregon has achieved fame for the quality of its apples, pears, peaches, grapes, cherries and other fruits too numerous to mention. All kinds of fruit seem to thrive and do well, but perhaps Southern Oregon has achieved more fame from its pears than any other one variety of fruit, and as far as we know, no country in the world is better adapted to producing pears than this section. It is certainly true that Southern Oregon has received the highest price for pears by the carload ever achieved in the history of the business, and many of them, like the Comice, bring \$5,000 and over, per carload. Among the pears that are grown most extensively in this district that may be mentioned are Bartlett, Anjou, Winter Nellis, and Comice. Many varieties of apples are grown successfully in this district, but probably a greater per cent is devoted to Newtowns and Spitzenbergs than any other two varieties. The Spitzenbergs go to New York and the Newtowns to England. Net returns are reported from different growers, varying generally from \$300 to \$1,000 per acre. In some instances, the latter figure has been considerably exceeded.

Fruit growing is attractive to men in all lines of work, because the business pays and because it is pleasant and independent. Southern Oregon is particularly attractive to the Easterner on account of the mild weather and healthy

climate, never very cold in winter nor hot in summer. It might be classed as a climate half way between Oregon and California. That means it is ideal.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE September number of "Better Fruit" will be our annual packing number, and to our subscribers we say, if your fellow fruit growers are not taking "Better Fruit," urge them to begin their subscription at once, so as to commence with the September issue and get this valuable number on packing.

◆ ◆ ◆

MR. C. R. GREISEN, who has been connected with "Better Fruit" ever since the first number in 1906, left Hood River July 22 to attend the International Apple Shippers Association, which meets at Niagara Falls August 3, 4 and 5, in the interests of "Better Fruit." He will make a complete tour of all the principal cities between Oregon and the Atlantic Coast. We hope and believe he will meet with a favorable reception wherever he goes.

It is the aim of "Better Fruit" to increase its circulation, to extend its influence and to improve "Better Fruit" in every way possible in the future as we have in the past.

◆ ◆ ◆

BETTER FRUIT is continuing to grow rapidly in every department. Our circulation is increasing steadily. At the present time we have 11,200 paid in advance subscribers, obtained on merit without cut rates or premiums, and most of these have been voluntary subscriptions for the reason that "Better Fruit" has not been financially able to put canvassers in the field to secure subscribers. The advertising of "Better Fruit" has steadily, and we might add, rapidly increased. The number of cuts and illustrations in each issue is increasing, and we believe that every number contains more valuable information than previous issues.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE advertising in "Better Fruit" has increased rapidly. Our advertisers generally voluntarily renew their contracts and from the volume of advertising carried in "Better Fruit" it must be evident to all that we get results, because business firms now-a-days do not spend money for advertising without getting results. Over 50 per cent of the advertisers that appeared in the first issue of "Better Fruit" have been in every issue since, and we might add that 50 per cent of the advertisers at the beginning of each year since have continued in every issue up to the present time, and it affords us pleasure to say that not only the back page, but several other full pages have been contracted for for the balance of the year 1910. Our financial support and subscription list is such that we feel safe in assuring the readers of "Better Fruit" that it will still continue true to its name, and by that we mean "Better Fruit" will be better every month during the balance of the year, and we hope that its influence will carry out our desire and assist in making



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fruit better in every district, and result in the grower finally getting better prices.

The circulation of "Better Fruit," at the present time is, approximately, about 2,500 in Oregon, 2,500 in Washington, 1,000 in Colorado, 600 in Idaho, 500 in Utah, 500 in Montana, 500 in British Columbia and about 4,000 in the states from Colorado east to the Atlantic, including the New England states, being mostly in the Northern states, and in each state it varies from about twenty-five to as high as 400. We feel very proud of our Eastern circulation, which is about 4,000, which is daily increasing. Of this edition we will print 12,500 copies. Of the August edition, although we cannot say definitely at present, we will print between 14,000 and 15,000 copies.

◆ ◆ ◆

MR. E. H. SHEPARD, editor and publisher of "Better Fruit," left Hood River July 29 to attend the International Apple Shippers Association, where he has been invited to give an address before this body of men on the subject of apple packing and grading. The meeting will be held at Niagara Falls, and about 500 apple dealers from all the principal cities in the United States, including some from England, Scotland, Germany and France, will be present. It is hoped this visit will be instrumental in bringing the Eastern and European dealers in closer touch with the Western fruit growers and associa-

tions. Such will be the aim, such is the mission of this trip. Not only this, but the trip will also be beneficial in another way, as it naturally will be instrumental to a greater or less degree in giving publicity to the fruit industry of the Northwest throughout all the Eastern cities which will be visited. The Easterners are anxious to know about the fruit industry and about the different

sections in Montana, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and it will be with much pleasure that the editor will endeavor to give statistics and reliable information about the great Northwest. No section will be omitted where information is sought, and, in slang, "no hot air will be peddled," but facts will be stated conscientiously and carefully.

### USEFUL BOOKS ON FRUITS AND FRUIT GROWING

BOOKS we have read, own and recommend, which can be ordered of your local stationer, or direct. The initials after the name represent the publishers, whose addresses are found at the end of the list. These books can be ordered of the J. K. Gill Company, Portland, Oregon.

Fruits and Fruit Trees of America—  
Downing ..... W \$4.50  
California Fruits—Wickson ..... P 2.50  
Success with Small Fruits—Roe ..... DM .75  
American Fruit Culturist—Thomas ..... WW 2.50  
Strawberry Culturist—Fuller ..... J .50  
The Principles of Fruit Growing—Boiley ..... M 1.25  
Bush Fruits—Cord ..... M 1.50  
Horticulturists' Rule Book—Boiley ..... M .75  
The Nursery Book—Boiley ..... M 1.00  
Pruning Book—Boiley ..... M 1.50  
Cyclopedia of Horticulture—Boiley ..... D 30.00  
Nut Culturist—Fuller ..... J .75  
Insects Injurious to Fruits—Sounders ..... L 2.00  
Fungi and Fungicides—Weed ..... J 1.00  
Insects and Insecticides—Weed ..... J 1.50  
Spraying Crops—Weed ..... J .50  
Spraying of Plants—Lodemon ..... M 1.00  
Talks on Manure—Horris ..... J 1.50  
Farming with Green Manures—Horlon ..... F 1.00  
Fertilizers—Voorhees ..... M 1.00  
Irrigation Farming—Wilcox ..... J 2.00  
Irrigation for Farm, Garden and Orchard—  
Stewart ..... J 1.50  
Irrigation and Drainage—King ..... M 1.50  
Gardening for Profit—Henderson ..... J 1.50  
New Onion Culture—Greiner ..... J .50

New Rhubarb Culture—Morse ..... J .50  
Asparagus—Hexamer ..... J .50  
Vegetable Gardening—Green ..... WP 1.25  
A B C of Potato Culture—Terry ..... R .45  
Tomato Culture—Root ..... R .35  
Melons—Burpee ..... B .20  
The Vegetable Garden—Velmorin ..... D 4.50  
The Forcing Book—Boiley ..... M 1.00  
Garden Making—Boiley ..... M 1.00  
Practical Garden Book—Nunn & Boiley ..... M 1.00  
Hedges and Windbreaks—Powell ..... J .50  
The Soil—King ..... M .75  
Fertility of the Land—Roberts ..... M 1.25  
The Farmstead—Roberts ..... M .....  
Rural Wealth and Welfare—Fairchild ..... M .....  
Farm Poultry—Watson ..... M 1.25  
How the Farm Pays—Crosier & H. .... H 2.00  
The First Book of Farming—Goodrich ..... D 1.00  
Cyclopedia of Agriculture ..... J 4.50  
The Principles of Agriculture—Boiley ..... M 1.25  
Roses and How to Grow Them—  
Sibson & Holmon ..... G .50

### ABBREVIATIONS

Pacific Press Pub. Co., San Francisco, Cal. .... P  
Orange Judd Co., New York ..... J  
Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn ..... WP  
A. C. Root Co., Medina, Ohio ..... R  
W. Atlee Burpee, Philadelphia ..... B  
J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass. .... G  
Doubleday, Page & Co., New York ..... D  
A. T. Ferris, Shea ..... F  
John Wiley & Sons, New York ..... W  
W. W. Wood & Co. .... WW  
J. K. Gill & Co., Portland ..... G  
J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia ..... L  
MacMillan Co., New York ..... M  
P. Henderson & Co., New York ..... H





Four-year-old Cherry Trees, Fairview Orchards, The Dalles, Oregon, R. H. Weber, Owner  
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**Great  
Weeds and Ferns  
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My Dear Mr. Weber:

You may quote me as one who has used the "KIMBALL" in gravelly soil and being well pleased with the results. About the best thing I can say for your "Cultivator-Weeder" is that it leaves a good mulch and destroys the weeds at the same time. That was what we got it for, and it does the work on gravelly soil to perfection. Wishing you every success in the world, I am,

Yours truly,  
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**JOHNSTON & WEBER, Manufacturers, The Dalles, Oregon**



# TORREY & MURPHY

Corner Main Street and Central Avenue

Medford, Oregon

## REAL ESTATE

### Rogue River Valley Fruit Lands

#### ADVANTAGE OF PRE-COOLING FRUIT FOR SHIPPING

BY RUFUS STEEL

THE world at a distance is to know at last the matchless flavor of California fruits when matured upon the trees. No more will Fifth Avenue be satisfied with grapes that were green when they left California—no more will Chicago be content with peaches that softened on the way. The old method has seen its end, for engineering skill and the investment of an enormous sum of money have abrogated its necessity.

The new pre-cooling plant at Roseville, California, which had its first practical demonstration early in October, last, makes it possible for the first time to ship ripe fruit to the Atlantic seaboard. Also, it insures the California grower a better price than ever he has received.

Twenty years ago only the very hardest California fruits might be shipped as far as Salt Lake—the shipping industry was almost nil. Then came the refrigerator car and with it an era of new possibilities. The introduction of this ice-packed, air-tight car, providing safe transportation for highly perishable fruits, has been responsible for the development of an output which, in the year 1909, reached about 66,000 carloads, valued at over \$70,000,000.

The perfecting of pre-cooling, it is believed, will mean almost as much to the California fruit industry as did the coming of the refrigerator car. It will create for California fruit a demand impossible of estimation at this time.

The average time required for a car of fruit to make the trip to New York is nine days—to Chicago, seven days. A car of grapes, for instance, though heavily iced, would start eastward with a temperature of 70 degrees. Though the ice-bunkers were regularly replenished at frequent intervals, such was the heat in the fruit at the time the grapes went into the car that perhaps five days would elapse before the temperature fell to 40 degrees, and ripening of the development of decay, was stopped. Naturally, the grapes had to be picked green enough to stand five days of ripening in the car. Unfortunately, the full richness of flavor is found only in grapes that mature upon the vine, and thus New York, while eating ripe California grapes, never has known how good a California grape ought rightfully to be. The same condition has held true with practically all the other important fruits and vegetables raised in the orchards and gardens that border the Pacific. For several years experiments have been in progress which sought to reduce the temperature of fruit fresh and hot from limb or vine as it went into the car. Most of the systems tried were found expensive and impracticable. From chilling baskets or crates separately, refrigeration experts turned their attention to the handling of cars after they had been packed. Even when it was found possible to chill a carload at a time no practicable results had been

obtained, for a fruit train could not wait upon a siding while each of its many cars was separately treated. And then the Pacific Fruit Express Company and the Southern Pacific Company conceived the great pre-cooling plant at Roseville, twenty miles north of Sacramento, at the junction of the Ogden and Shasta routes, making use of the "intermittent vacuum system," controlled by L. A. Roy, of Chicago. Under the direction of Arthur Faget, consulting engineer, more than a million dollars was spent in erecting a plant which could have no practical demonstration until it was completed. The plant was built in conjunction with the ice plant of the company, the largest in California. The first test was made on October 9, last. This initial demonstration was with a train of refrigerator cars, loaded with ripe grapes brought from Lodi, and run into the cooling sheds. Ten cars were cooled simultaneously. In two hours the temperature within the cars fell from 70 to 38 degrees. The cars were then dispatched to New York and Philadelphia, with a delay of less than three hours. There was no ripening, no decay after the cars left Roseville, and ten days later those grapes were exposed in the markets of the two Atlantic cities in precisely the same condition as when they left California. The capacity of the Roseville plant is twenty cars at a time, and the plant will begin operation at full capacity with the first fruit crops of

#### FACTS CONCERNING THE BITTER ROOT VALLEY

##### PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

McIntosh Red Apples .....	\$500-\$1,000 per acre
Wealthy Apples .....	\$250-\$500 per acre
Alexander Apples .....	\$200-\$400 per acre
Cherries .....	\$10-\$20 per tree
Transcendent Crabs .....	\$500-\$1,200 per acre
Plums .....	\$5-\$10 per tree
Pears .....	\$800-\$1,500 per acre
Oats .....	60-100 bushels per acre
Wheat .....	40-60 bushels per acre
Alfalfa .....	4-5 tons per acre

Onions .....	\$350-\$450 per acre
Celery .....	\$400-\$800 per acre
Raspberries .....	\$300-\$400 per acre
Strawberries .....	\$300-\$450 per acre
Blackberries .....	\$300-\$400 per acre
Currants .....	\$200-\$300 per acre
Carrots .....	1,000-2,000 bushels per acre
Potatoes .....	200-600 bushels per acre
Hay .....	¾ ton per acre
Sugar Beets (experiments on Daly ranch) ..	16.9 tons per acre
Sugar percentage, 19.64.	

##### WHAT WE OFFER

Land for the resident, non-resident, investor. Tracts of irrigated land, improved or unimproved, from ten to one thousand acres, in any part of the Bitter Root Valley. All water rights on land offered for sale by us will stand the strictest investigation.

To all purchasers of land from us the privilege of free consultation and advice from Professor R. W. Fisher, resident manager of the "Thousand Acres Ranch," and a horticulturist of national reputation.

First-class loans on improved farm property at a good rate of interest.

For additional information and illustrated matter address

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References: Any bank or business man in Hamilton.

Home Office: HAMILTON, MONTANA

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION BETTER FRUIT



# THE ROGUE RIVER VALLEY

"THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY"

Where irrigation is supreme. Good soil, sure crops, close to towns, schools, churches and neighbors. Hunting, boating and fishing. Most equable climate on the Coast.

**Rogue River Valley fruit brings the highest price in the markets of the world.**

I make a specialty of fruit and truck farms, also alfalfa ranches and large tracts suitable for commercial orchards and subdivision.

Prices and terms right. Write me for descriptive literature and booklet if you are coming West to buy a home.

## JOHN A. DALE

*Reference by special permission:*  
First National Bank of Grants Pass, Oregon

Grants Pass, Oregon

this coming season. The erection of an exactly similar plant is well under way at Colton, in the southern part of California, for the handling of citrus fruits and vegetables.

An idea of the products to be affected by the new pre-cooling process, products which now may be allowed to attain luscious maturity upon the stem, may be gained from an analysis of fruit shipments during the season of 1909. California shipped to Eastern markets 45,000 carloads of citrus fruits, including lemons, oranges and grapefruit; 13,500 carloads of deciduous fruits, including cherries, apricots, peaches, pears, plums, apples, grapes, persimmons, etc.; 6,500 carloads of vegetables, including celery, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, lettuce, tomatoes and potatoes. All these products were necessarily picked before ripening was complete. They brought \$70,000,000 in Eastern markets—how much more might they have brought had it been possible, as it will be possible—to let them mature on the stem? Undoubtedly the California grower may prepare himself for better returns than ever before, and loss through over-ripening in the car will be abated entirely.

The pre-cooling plant at Roseville is a most interesting place to visit. It is combined with the ice plant, which has two 300-ton refrigerating machines (ice-making capacity 150 tons each), and is much the largest ice plant in California. The cooling process is simple. Two great fans drive currents of air through a huge coil box of ammonia pipes and

along delivery ducts through regulating valves, flexible canvas connections and a false door into the car, where deflectors distribute it evenly. The air passes out through two canvas connections above the ice-bunkers at the ends of the car, and back to the fans again.

The two fans are each ten feet in diameter and each is capable of delivering 50,000 cubic feet of air a minute. The coil box is eighty feet long, thirty-two feet wide, and contains 80,000 feet of two-inch pipe, with more than 12,000 ammonia joints. The box is made of hollow tile reinforced with steel, and has an inch of asphalt all around it as an air seal. The coil is in two sections and the air passes from the upper to the lower. The delivery duct is made of No. 16 galvanized iron, is sixty inches in diameter and 400 feet long.

The first step in cooling is to exhaust all the air in the car by use of a Roy Sprague intermittent valve. The exhausting process is repeated every fifteen minutes during the first hour to rid the car of all gases given off by the fruit itself.

The cooling shed is 950 feet long.

The twenty loaded cars to be treated simultaneously are run into the shed, ten at each end. The doors are unlocked and swung open, the false doors clapped into place, the canvas connections quickly made, and the process begins. So perfect is the system that the temperature within the cars could be reduced to zero if desired. For practically all the products handled, it is believed that the ideal temperature will be found to vary from 38 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit. While the connections are being removed and the cars sealed, after the desired temperature has been obtained, a procession of huge ice blocks comes along the platform level with the car roofs, on a chain-carrier, and the cars are iced, with no additional delay. Three hours after a

## Oliver Messinger

REAL ESTATE  
FRUIT LANDS

508 SOUTH SIXTH STREET  
GRANTS PASS, OREGON

## The First National Bank of Southern Oregon

GRANTS PASS, OREGON

Capital and Surplus \$75,000

PROGRESSIVE YET CONSERVATIVE

## Alpine Orchard Tracts

Are selling fast. Our prices, terms and location are right. We have a booklet with handsome cover giving you information about these, also a catechism of questions and answers concerning Apple Orchard Lands, and a pamphlet showing many ways of making money while the trees are coming into bearing. If you are a prospective customer we would be pleased to send these to you.

OREGON APPLE ORCHARDS CO.

804-5 Lewis Building

Portland, Oregon



# HOOD RIVER, OREGON

The Home  
of the  
Spitzenberg  
and  
Newtown

Where  
Growers Net  
from \$300  
to \$1000 Per  
Acre

The proof of what  
Hood River has  
accomplished and  
the future of Hood  
River is beautifully  
illustrated in the



NEW HOOD RIVER BOOKLET JUST ISSUED

*Handsomest booklet ever published. Seven pages of fine color work. Balance in two colors.  
Send for one*

**Hood River Commercial Club**

**Hood River, Oregon**



JAMES J. HILL SAID OF

# The Willamette Valley, Oregon

"You have a valley here which is the most wonderful I have ever seen. \* \* \* In this valley a man can make \$5,000 a year off from ten acres."

We are selling Willamette Valley Fruit Lands, which are being developed under the supervision of Hon. W. K. Newell, president of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture. Call on or write us for particulars.

## THE A. C. BOHRNSTEDT COMPANY

629 Palace Building  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

CRESWELL, OREGON

302 U. S. National Bank Building  
SALEM, OREGON

car arrives at Roseville from the vineyard or orchard where it was filled, it may be proceeding on its way up the Sierra. A crew of fifty men operates the cooling plant. As this Roseville ice and cooling plant stands today it represents an investment of over \$1,000,000.

The fame and value of pre-cooling will go to Eastern markets with the first crop which is handled through the sheds of the Roseville or Colton plants. A finer product will mean a wider demand, and a wider demand will mean a better price. It would seem that the California grower may expect a substantial benefit without stretching out his hand.—Medford (Oregon) Tribune.

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**A**N APPLE cellar should be the tidiest and sweetest corner of the house. Nothing else should ever be stored in it. Its walls should be at least twenty inches thick, and it should have abundant light. All summer it should be open to drafts of air and kept free of any decay.

There should be no moldy boards or any smell of mildew. In other words, the air should be fit to breathe. When

the apples are stored the drafts should be stopped, and when steady cold sets in you should shut the cellar tight and let it stay tightly closed until May.

You can place such a cellar as this conveniently under part of your barn or under your carriage house, only there should be no stable adjacent. The floor overhead should be covered with autumn leaves, spread thickly to prevent any change of atmosphere below. The thermometer all winter should stand at about 33, just above freezing. Put your apples in shallow bins, cement the floor to keep out rats, and if barrels are used set them up somewhat from the floor.—Outing Magazine.

◆ ◆ ◆

### PRESIDENT TAFT ON APPLES

**"I** HAVE always loved apples and always eaten them. Indeed, my father used to tell of his uncle, who said he disliked apples so much that he wouldn't put his mouth out of pucker for less than a peck. I have inherited that taste myself. And I have very decided opinions about apples.

"Apples are a good deal like persons. You take the Ben Davis and the King apples, as I know them. They are fine when you see them on the stand for sale and they are beautiful when you see them on the table, but if you are a real lover of apples and put your teeth into them, you know that they are just as much frauds as some people that you know; that they are mealy and they haven't that sort of juice that means character, and they haven't that sort of flavor that means character in an individual.

"Now, I don't know whether you have out here any apples that are not as large and fine as those I have seen. For what you do with apples that don't look well I would like to know. I can't find out except by spending some time here, for you are so combined in featuring the best in your communities that you hide those apples where no man can find them."

**F**OR years the peach brown rot has been recognized as a most destructive disease of stone fruits. This is a fungous disease, and it is wide-spread and very destructive to the peach crop. The loss which it inflicts on peach growers will easily average \$5,000,000 yearly.

Much work has been done with a view to discovering a satisfactory remedy for this trouble. Spraying with diluted Bordeaux mixture has been most commonly recommended, but its injury to the foliage has made it unsatisfactory, since the remedy must be applied during the growing season.

The peach scab (often called "black spot") is another disease which seriously affects the peach crop in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, although not causing such serious losses as brown rot.

As the result of experimental work by the United States Department of Agriculture, a cheap and simple remedy for this disease has been found in the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash. This can be applied during the growing season with very little danger of injuring the fruit or foliage, and it is very effective. Furthermore, by mixing arsenate of lead with the fungicide, the curculio can be destroyed at the same time.

The department has just issued a bulletin describing the preparation and use of the remedy. This publication will be of great interest to peach growers in all sections.—Tradesman.

◆ ◆ ◆

### NORTHWESTERN FAIRS

August 30 to September 3—Snohomish County Agricultural Association, Everett, Washington, Louis H. McRae, secretary.

September 5-10—Portland Fair and Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon, F. A. Welch, secretary.

September 12-17—Oregon State Fair, Salem, Oregon, Frank Meredith, secretary.

September 19-24—Walla Walla County Fair Association, Walla Walla, Washington, R. H. Johnson, secretary.

September 19-25—Western Washington Fair, Seattle, Washington, Guy M. Richards, secretary.

September 20-24—Southwest Washington Fair, Centralia, Washington; G. R. Walker, secretary, E. C. Truesdell, racing secretary.

September 26 to October 1—Washington State Fair, North Yakima, Washington, Jno. W. Pace, secretary.

October 3-8—Spokane Interstate Fair, Spokane, Washington, R. H. Cosgrove, secretary.

October 10-15—Idaho Inter-Mountain Fair, Boise, Idaho, Will H. Gibson, secretary.

October 10-15—Lewiston-Clarkston Fair, Lewiston, Idaho, C. W. Mounts, secretary.

## Are You Satisfied ? With your present Climate Earnings and Environment

**I**F NOT, come to a delightful climate, where land values are yet low, but rapidly advancing. Where the superiority of our fruits causes them to be eagerly sought by the best markets in the world.

For further particulars and free booklet  
address

**BEST-FULLER REALTY CO.**  
Grants Pass, Oregon

## F. G. McWILLIAMS & SON ASHLAND, OREGON

BUY AND SELL

FRUIT LANDS, GARDEN LANDS, STOCK RANCHES, MINES

Write us for booklet

Reference, First National Bank



# "OREGON IS THE PLACE FOR ME"

## PORTLAND COMMERCIAL CLUB Portland, Oregon

Send me specific information about what Oregon has to offer

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Name .....

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That's what you'll say when you learn specifically just what opportunities Oregon can offer you in *your own line* of endeavor.

The Portland Commercial Club will lend you all the assistance within its power to make you thoroughly acquainted with the possibilities Oregon offers you in your own line. It will tell you specifically what inducements different sections of the state are offering.

In manufacturing—in dairying—in agriculture—in fruit raising—and all other lines, Oregon offers splendid opportunity for great and successful achievement.

Take out your lead pencil or pen—look down the list of industries, and in the little circle opposite the business that interests you most, make a mark, clip out the list and mail it in. In return you will receive valuable and specific information regarding those sections of Oregon peculiarly adapted to your special line. Write a personal letter. Ask questions that come into your mind. They will all be answered fully and comprehensively. Check the list now while you have it in mind.

## Portland Commercial Club Portland, Oregon

## A GLYPH INTO THE MAIL BAG OF THE EDITOR

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.  
San Francisco, California, May 23, 1910.

Editor *Better Fruit*:

Beg to acknowledge receipt of the May number of "*Better Fruit*," for which I want to thank you. This special number is a great credit to the publisher and to Oregon, and is calculated to, and preforce must do, a great good for the state and bring results gratifying to all participating in this publicity. Yours very truly,

Jas. Horsburgh, Jr.,  
General Passenger Agent.

◆ ◆ ◆

Portland, Oregon, May 31, 1910.

*Better Fruit*, Hood River, Oregon:

In acknowledgment of the receipt of our copies of "*Better Fruit*," special Rose Festival edition, the writer takes the opportunity to commend the zeal and enterprise that has produced such splendid results. The timely conception of this issue, the careful selection of the interesting and instructive matter contained therein, the masterly and artistic arrangement and the surpassing excellence of the press work are all characteristic of the ability and resourcefulness of the editor and his competent assistants.

Our Mr. Johnson has written officially expressing our appreciation of this number, but the writer personally felt a desire to congratulate you and wish you the full measure of success that is your due. Very truly yours,

Portland Seed Company,  
A. Bowman.

◆ ◆ ◆

Louisiana, Missouri, March 18, 1910.

Editor *Better Fruit*:

"*Better Fruit*" stands for the word "better" in everything—a better number than ever before, if that be possible. Now, the one thought is how such magazines may be put into the hands of all who are interested in fruit growing. "*Better Fruit*" but reflects a condition that exists and is being created on even a larger, grander scale every day, everywhere, in the great West, even to us who should know something of conditions there, it is almost a dream, wonderful, wondrous.

May you live long and prosper, and in the capacity of editor serve the people, because you are doing a work which no one else is doing in just your way. You put the whole business on a higher plane, living up to your ideals. Like our good friend, Keam, of Chicago, you are an artist. Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Company.

77 Queen Victoria Street, London, England,  
June 14, 1910.

*Better Fruit* Publishing Company:

I am at present a subscriber to your magazine, "*Better Fruit*," through the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, where the magazine is placed where it belongs, at the head of the list of fruit papers.

Enclosed find the sum of one dollar, for which please send "*Better Fruit*" to the below address for the space of one year.

Mr. John Brown,  
Aysgarth Orchard, Kelowna, B. C.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Fruit World of Australasia  
Melbourne, Australia, June 21, 1910.

Editor *Better Fruit*:

We have been receiving your paper on our exchange list for some time, but we think so highly of it that we herewith enclose a subscription at trade rates. We wish to insure this coming regularly to our desk, and should be obliged if you will take careful note of our address, The Horticultural Publishing Press, 44 William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, so that we will receive same safely.

Yours faithfully,  
Harry H. Davey.

◆ ◆ ◆

Grand Junction, Colorado, March 22, 1910.

Editor *Better Fruit*:

Permit me at this time to congratulate you upon the exceedingly handsome and well gotten up number of your paper, which we are pleased to call the Colorado edition. Certainly your March issue was a very creditable publication, as, in fact, all of your numbers are. I consider it a very valuable publication because of your unprejudiced and unbiased policy. It is of value to all sections of the country. I bespeak for you grand success with your paper and am pleased to remain, Yours very truly,

The Hamilton Reservoir Orchard Heater Company.

## FOR SALE

A fine irrigated fruit ranch, near Kennewick, Washington; 9¼ acres bearing fruit trees, nice house and outbuildings; this year's crop will net 25 per cent of the sale price. A snap. For further particulars, write H. Rogell, Mullan, Idaho.

## PEDIGREED TREES

When the orchardist places an order for trees, he wants to know that the stock he obtains is propagated from a true strain.

It's his right to demand and obtain trees not only healthy and well rooted, but trees grown from scions obtained in bearing orchards.

We follow a careful system in this branch of our work, as in all others. We cut our scions from proven orchards and pay a good price for them. There are cheaper ways, but they don't appeal to us.

We use the best of root stocks, the best of scions, perform our grafting and budding in a systematic manner, plant early and cultivate persistently, and the result is found in the well rooted, thoroughly matured stock we sell in such large volume every year.

Four million, two hundred sixty-five thousand apples alone were planted in our nursery this year, not counting seedlings, of which we have over two million.

That's some apples.

And we have enough other staple fruits to make a total of over six million.

If our salesman fails to see you, drop us a line.

WASHINGTON NURSERY CO.

Toppenish, Washington

Agents everywhere

More wanted



## *Do you want the Best Fruit Land at the Least Cost?*

I WILL SELL YOU THE DEEP, RED, FREE, SUB-IRRIGATED LAND IN THE THERMAL BELT, NO FROST OR CROP FAILURES, AT FROM \$25.00 PER ACRE UP, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. I SELL **GOOD LAND ONLY**. ALL MY CLIENTS SATISFIED. IF YOU SEE IT IN MY AD.  
**IT'S SO.**

For information write E. T. McKINSTRY

P. O. Box 505, GRANTS PASS, OREGON

## FREE TO HOME-SEEKERS

ANY prospective settler or investor in the Grants Pass district can get a copy of the "Pacific Outlook" free for the asking. Before you invest in fruit lands, invest a dollar and a half in the Outlook. It is not only good reading, but it is a clean, concise conveyor of news about Oregon. It is the "official organ" of principle and progress. It is working for two ends—to persuade YOU to locate in the Rogue River Valley, and to make the Valley a more attractive place for YOU to live in. If you're coming, don't fail to make a friend of the Outlook.

N. B.—Our office has a job plant in connection, and we have a habit of printing things a little better than our customers expect

## PACIFIC OUTLOOK

ARTHUR CONKLIN, Proprietor

208 Conklin Building, Sixth Street

GRANTS PASS, OREGON

## ROGUE RIVER PEARS ARE SUPREME ROGUE RIVER APPLES ARE NOT EXCELLED **Why?**

Highest price of world yet received for carload lot.  
Spokane National Show, 1909, sweepstakes prize.

### SAMPLE LIST, CLASS 2

33 acres sandy loam on Rogue River, 4 miles from town; 28 acres 4-year-old Yellow Newtowns and Spitzenbergs, balance pears and pasture. Price \$12,000.

FOR LANDS AT GRANTS PASS, MEDFORD OR ASHLAND, WRITE

**ELMER S. SHANK, Grants Pass, Oregon**

## Western Oregon Orchard Company

The oldest orchard company in the Rogue River Valley, has 3,000 acres of choice orchard land, over 1,200 acres of which are planted to pears, apples, peaches, apricots, cherries and other fruits. Part already in bearing.

This is the largest orchard in the Rogue River Valley and probably on the Pacific Coast.

We are selling **Orchard Bonds** in our company, each bond representing one-half acre of land, cleared, planted and cared for you for a term of six years, without any further cost to you.

PRICES AND TERMS: \$300 per bond, \$25 cash, balance \$5.00 per month; liberal discount for all cash payments. **Remember this is a safe investment, not a speculation.** For detailed information address

## WESTERN OREGON ORCHARD COMPANY

60 NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

MEDFORD, OREGON





Three-year-old Spitzenberg in Rogue River Valley

THE BEST FOR THE LEAST MONEY

## ROGUE RIVER VALLEY SOUTHERN OREGON

"Apple Kings of America," Spokane exhibit. "The best pears grown anywhere." "Best Flame Tokay grapes grown on Pacific Coast." "Newtown Pippin apples rank as high as the best in London market." Oregon experiment station.

This 25-acre tract, 3-year-old Spitzenberg and Newtown Pippins; at \$450 per acre for a short time, whole or divided; deep, free, river bottom loam soil; on level road four miles from town, along the Rogue River. **Best of fishing.**

FOR THIS AND OTHER BARGAINS, WRITE TO OR CALL ON

A. N. PARSONS, GRANTS PASS, OREGON

*Let us whisper in your ear—Say, don't you know that fruit land in the Rogue River Valley can still be bought for less money at*

# GRANTS PASS

than at anywhere else in the famous fruit belts of the Northwest? Now is your opportunity; we implore you to acquire a home tract before it is too late. Our climate is health itself. Our fruit lands will supply all other needs. We are contented and prosperous, won't you join us? You may put it off a year, well, sorry, it will cost you more money. Won't you please write us for full *reliable information*? We have nothing to sell and will not deceive you.

Address Secretary Commercial Club, Grants Pass, Oregon

## Grants Pass, Oregon

AND THE FAMOUS

## Rogue River Valley

Need no introduction to the readers of "Better Fruit," but we will be pleased to send you a list of the lands we offer for sale and tell you of an irrigation system just being installed to cover 30,000 acres—if you will write.

Riggs Land Company, Grants Pass, Oregon

## Rogue River Valley Fruit Lands

Home, Health and Happiness await you in Sunny Southern Oregon

Ten acres in either pears, apples, peaches, grapes, cherries or berries will be a snug fortune in a very few years. Get busy now! Plant trees! Buy fruit land! Be independent!

### AN INVESTMENT SPECIAL

Peardale Tract—175 acres of the finest pear land in the world. Price \$50,000. Half cash, balance easy terms. This is a unique colonization proposition. The making of a fine country home and a handsome income for about twenty-five families. Here is a money-maker for a live promoter. Investigate.

ASK FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND LITERATURE

H. H. BASLER

213½ North Sixth Street Grants Pass, Oregon

Reference: First National Bank of Southern Oregon, Grants Pass.



## THE FORMING OF THE ROGUE RIVER FRUIT AND PRODUCE ASSOCIATION OF MEDFORD, OREGON

BY C. W. WILMERTH, THE MANAGER

**A**FTER a number of preliminary moves in forming the association, the committee on organization was named. It had on it fifteen representative men from all sections of the valley, from Ashland to Merlin, sixty-five miles. It called for a new concep-

here, everything is billed from here and all money comes here.

The value of co-operation to a large section is evident, especially where the fruit is nearly uniform. Besides the difference in supplies of every description, the organization of packers and help of all kinds, it makes the actual handling of the fruit easier and cheaper. In shipping, the expense to the shipper, large or small, is much reduced; and this, if for no other reason than that expert help is provided. It is the case of the specialist being employed. With a definite standard of excellence in the pack to be reached, with schools in the instruction of packing of various kinds of fruit, with semi-supervision at the grower's packing house, and rigid inspection of all fruit before shipped, a pack is attainable that will at least be nearly

uniform and will give some standing in any market, year after year.

Crowning this is to come something like a scientific distribution of the fruit, intelligent marketing. This means to sell the fruit to the people that really want it, and only becomes possible where a large amount of fruit is at the command of the distributing organization. It is one thing to make soap; it is altogether a different thing to sell soap. It is one thing to raise fruit, and quite another thing to sell it. There is no necessary vital connection between the two things. One requires a certain scientific common sense and physical labor; the other requires a broad intelligence concerning the needs and wants of the population of many cities and towns, and the ability to gauge their wants as a whole, and to attempt with real salesmanship to supply these wants.

There is a suspicion in many minds that co-operative associations are pure philanthropy, with enough business in them to save them from the Sunday School class. This suspicion exists



C. W. WILMERTH, MEDFORD, OREGON  
Manager Rogue River Fruit and Produce Association

tion of organized effort, and the result is something midway between a one-town association and the California Fruit Exchange. One small union was superseded and two associations were absorbed, making, not an exchange, but one large association, with twelve shipping stations, five houses for storage and packing, one manager over all, all business going through a central office. The packers are being registered, organized and instructed, all material for the orchard and the packing house being purchased by one man and all information is gathered at the central office. All inquiries for Rogue River fruit comes

### FOR SALE

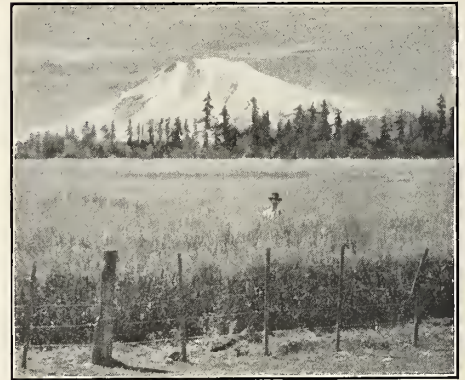
Sixty acres fine fruit land. 20 acres planted to Jonathan and Rome Beauty apples this season; 20 acres in alfalfa, 20 in grain; north slope, with fine air drainage; 2½ miles from Buhl, Idaho, in the famous Twin Falls South Side Tract. \$125 per acre; terms. Mountain View Ranch, Buhl, Idaho.

A fine orchard proposition. 120 acres in the famous South Side Twin Falls Tract; first water right; 5 acres Jonathan and 5 acres Gano, 3 years old; 20 acres Jonathan 2 years old; 5 acres Jonathan and Delicious, 25 acres Jonathan and Rome Beauty, each 1 year old; 6 acres in home and commercial orchard immediately adjoining the house, with all kinds of large and small fruits; 30 acres in alfalfa, 20 in grain; fine 5-room bungalow finished in hardwood, with all conveniences; cottage for man; 365-barrel cistern, granary, blacksmith and carpentry shop, chicken house. View unsurpassed. \$200 per acre; terms.

Mountain View Ranch, Buhl, Idaho.

### FOR SALE

By the owner, 154 acres best fruit land in the famous Clarks Fork Valley, Montana; all under ditch; now in crops. Price \$10,000. Address WILLIS TODD, Coalville, Montana.



Oat Field in Trout Lake Valley

OWN A FARM IN THE

## TROUT LAKE VALLEY

In Washington, nestling under far-famed Mount Adams, in the apple belt between Mounts Hood and Adams. Trout Lake Valley is only 75 miles from Portland and only 25 miles from the Columbia River. Elevation 1,900 feet; ideal for fruit. Free water for irrigation; though irrigation is not needed, limitless water is present. Lands from \$25 to \$125 per acre. Some of the \$100 and \$125 land includes completed irrigation and other improvements. No water fees. Soil and scenery—the best of both. Mild winters and summers. Climate is famed for its salubrity. Is tourist resort. For booklet address

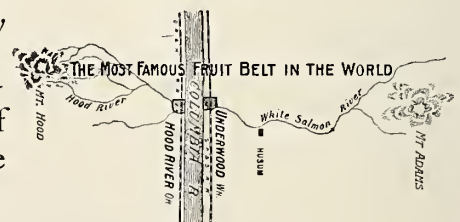
Trout Lake Valley Commercial Club  
Trout Lake, Washington

# UNDERWOOD

*The Gateway to the Famous White Salmon Valley*

If you want a strictly first-class location for growing high-grade fruit, close to the river and railroad, within sight of the town of Hood River, with the best of everything in the way of shipping and social advantages, call on or write

W. F. CASH, UNDERWOOD, WASHINGTON





Your Success  
Means  
Our Success

HIMES

OREGON

Farm Lands,  
also  
Improved  
Orchards

Ten Acre  
Orchard Tracts  
Planted  
and Cared for  
on Easy Terms

ROSEBURG

OLIVER

If you are looking for a home or an investment in a beautiful climate, where fruit attains perfection, with best of water, good schools, etc.,  
WRITE OR CALL UPON US

because of the inability to see the business end of the organization, the co-operative sentiment necessary for the formation of such an organization being so in evidence that many do not see past it. But co-operative buying and selling is pure business, and if it is not financially successful, does not obtain better prices, create better conditions, it is not a success, and no amount of sentiment

will hold it together. Education in co-operation comes only through experience and demonstration. One successful association is worth years of talk.

The ground has not all been covered by any means; there are many ideas unworked, others not worked out. Every new association opens new possibilities in co-operation, suggests different solutions to its problems.

The year 1910 will probably see the largest crop of fruit that has ever been raised in this valley; it is estimated at a thousand cars, and the association will ship about 95 per cent of it. To be able to bring this fruit to the rolling stage, to have a pack that is something near uniform, that is satisfactory on the whole to market and grower—good at both ends of the line—to satisfy the constituency that grows the fruit and the market that buys it, is no small undertaking in a territory as large as this. But, unless this is done more or less successfully the fruit business cannot maintain its high level here. Future investors will look twice at the finest land if they are not assured of intelligent marketing of their fruit; but where it reaches a more or less certain market, and is handled satisfactorily from the blossom to the table, and yields something—a fair return for the intelligence and labor expended—

## THIS IS THE TIME TO BUY HOOD RIVER LAND

THERE is a constant and merited advance in values, so buy now and profit thereby. Complete information on over 350 different places. Some one of them will suit you and your purse. Name your wish—we'll name the place. Correspondence solicited.

### THE L-P LAND COMPANY

12 Smith Block

Telephone 259

Hood River, Oregon

## FOR SALE TEN AND TWENTY ACRE TRACTS

Of the richest and choicest apple land in the White Salmon district. Located about three miles from White Salmon, Washington. In splendid neighborhood. Fine ranches surrounding it. This is absolutely right in every way. Prices very low. Call or write.

CHAS. ZOLLINGER

313 Corbett Building, Portland, Oregon

### AUTHENTIC INFORMATION

Railway men say the colonist movement westward in 1910 will be unprecedented. Thousands are harkening to the call and fortunes are being made now by the early arrivals. New railroads are opening up vast, almost limitless new territory. Let us tell you about it. Send 25 cents in stamps for information.

The Pacific Monthly Company,  
Portland, Oregon.

Enclosed find 25 cents for three recent numbers containing articles relative to land conditions in the West.

Name.....

BF Address.....



## THE EDMONT LID PRESS

For Apples and Pears

PATENT ALLOWED



Practical and satisfactory. The best on the market. Fruit growers send for our new illustrated booklet describing its operation. Price \$10.00 f.o.b. Hamilton.

MANUFACTURED BY

**H. PLATT & SONS**  
COMO, MONTANA

## The PARIS FAIR

Hood River's largest and best store

**DRY GOODS**  
**SHOES, CLOTHING**

We are offering some extra specials in our Clothing Department. Ask to see them

Try a pair of American Lady \$3 and \$3.50 Shoes, or American Gentleman \$3.50 and \$4

## Burpee's Seeds that Grow

140 VARIETIES ANY QUANTITY

Plenty of stock in our 40,000 pounds

Growing Plants as season requires

All makes high grade

Pruning Tools

Garden Tools

Hose and Spray Nozzles

International Stock and

Poultry Food

International Remedies

Incubators and Brooders

Everything for Building

Everything for Furnishing

**Stewart Hardware & Furniture Co.**  
22,000 feet floor space Hood River, Oregon

it can be said to be the finest of the producing occupations.

Some day we shall have our own pre-cooling plant; another day, when we are producing and selling 5,000 instead of 1,000 cars, we shall have our own marketing machinery and our own agents in all the markets where our fruit is consumed. In the meantime, we content ourselves with the machinery that already exists for marketing.

There will be this year no competition between Rogue River pears in any market, for our distributing agent is the Stewart Fruit Company, and they will handle them all.

The success of the association so far is due to the time and effort given willingly by a number of men, among them some of our large orchardists, and others who have gladly made whatever sacrifices that were necessary in order to make the association a real and working force. With such a beginning, all that is needed now is the co-operation of the fruit growers with their fruit to ship. All co-operative institutions are difficult of management because of certain kinks in human nature; but no situation is impossible. The co-operative marketing idea is growing and the time is not far dis-

## S. E. Bartmess

UNDERTAKER AND  
LICENSED EMBALMER

For Oregon and Washington

Furniture, Rugs, Carpets  
and Building Material

**Hood River, Oregon**

## The Troutman Orchard Heaters

Offered at SPECIAL PRICES for two months.

Get your orders in early and save enough to cover the cost of freight.

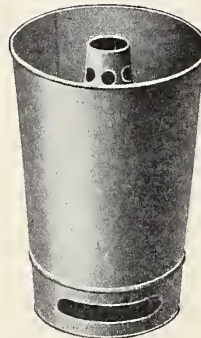
Send for catalog of the "Troutman Attachment," for use in the protection of small fruits. The only device on the market especially made for small fruit heating.

The Troutman Galvanized Heaters are also something new, and are the only heaters non-rustable and non-leakable.

We manufacture seven types and sizes. The center draft makes our heaters without an equal. The saving in oil will soon pay for them. Agents wanted.

**THE ROUND CREST  
ORCHARD HEATER CO.**

Canon City, Colorado



Parties anticipating preserving fruits and vegetables, or other products, for consumption or exhibition, should send 50 cents to A. W. Miller, 69 Fifth street, Portland, Oregon, for a copy of his booklet, entitled, "How to Preserve Food Materials for Display or Consumption," containing some twenty-eight formulas for preserving fruit and vegetables, five for preserving fish, five for meats, and several for preserving eggs and milk, besides telling when, what and how to select your material, and how it should be handled, the size and pattern of jars best suited for certain material, also giving some fifteen valuable hints and helpful suggestions for success.

# 25

Years studying the needs of fruit box makers has taught us how to make the best fruit box nails produced in the world. They cost no more than the common kind. To get them order

**"PEARSON"**  
**Cement Coated Nails**

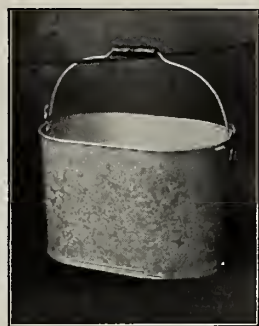
from your hardware dealer, and take no substitute.

Made only by the

**J. C. PEARSON CO.**  
Boston, Mass.

**A. C. RULOFSON CO.**  
Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.  
Pacific Coast Sales Agents





## Bruners Patent Picking Bucket

Does not bruise fruit. Two buckets fill an apple box. Saves its cost in one day's picking. Place your orders now.

\$1.50 each, \$8.00 for 6

GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS

**FRANZ HARDWARE CO.**

HOOD RIVER, OREGON



tant when the Pacific Northwest fruit exchange will be here, taking in every section and its associations, and doing business to the satisfaction of all.

(Editor's Note—The manager, Mr. C. W. Wilmeroth, has been an apple man for many years, not only well known to the trade, but an acknowledged past-master in all that pertains to apples and their distribution.)

Louisiana, Missouri, June 24, 1910.

Dear Mr. Shepard:

Your strawberry number for June just received. As usual, it is thorough, exhaustive, and highly educational. We are not interested in the strawberry business, as we believe it is a line for a specialist, like Kellogg, and with Kellogg the strawberry plant business is an art—as it is generally carried on by the average nurseryman it is a lost art. Personally, have, for many years, been in hopes that so much publicity might be done in the way of strawberry growing that there will be strawberries on every farm, renters included. Never has it been possible to have an abundance

of home fruits in every village garden, on every farm, rented or otherwise.

Raspberry—Now, we are somewhat interested in plant growing, and by the way, do you know that the best use to which the black raspberry can be put is manufacturing into juice for a summer drink, a drink for all the year, and the most delicious of all for summer ices? In our own home we don't care very much for the berries, but we are very generous in drinking the juice—vastly superior to any juice and without the objectionable grape acid. Just try it, and then give it to the entire world. Some of our Michigan growers who will turn their attention to this beverage will be able to build up a great business along this line. Every doctor throughout the land will be recommending it as a medicinal for invalids. Personally, we have never had the pleasure of going to Kellogg's, but we hope to go there sometime.

Comice Pear—In season, we hope you will tell all of its good points. Pear growing is falling by the wayside, nearly all attention being centered on the apple, and some of these days pears are going to be scarcer and higher.

Apple Crop—From the first reports, we supposed there was enough left in Missouri, near St. Joseph, and in the lower Ozark country, but these will not cut much figure on the general market, and, as usual, another harvest for the Western growers. Confidentially, what of the plantings for the next several years from the nurserymen's point of view?

At Denver there was an impression that the Western men are planting too heavily, particularly apples, and that during the next several years someone may get hurt. Next year the convention comes to St. Louis.

Horticultural publications of any value were not to be found in years past. Along came the Fruit Grower, and in their line built up a great paper, and you have a magazine that is the most creditable of its kind; as artistic as "Country Life," and so practically scientific that it is simply just what everyone wants, and should have, and is something that was needed for a long, long time—therefore, we wish you the greatest possible success, which you so richly deserve.

Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Company.

Seattle Washington, June 3, 1910.

Editor Better Fruit:

Will you kindly inform me in the next issue of "Better Fruit," which is considered of the most importance as a preventive of damage by frost—heat or smoke? Have had the opinion of several on the subject, and as a difference of views exists, thought you could enlighten me. Some tell me that a dense cloud of smoke will hold frost off better than heat. I am, very truly,

Would-be Orchardist.  
(On page 33, April, 1910, edition of "Better Fruit" an answer will be found to this question.)

## OGBURN'S Fruit - Gathering Vessels

Prevention from bruising and time saved by the use of these vessels in handling of fruits (such as apples, pears, peaches, oranges and tomatoes) means a great saving to the grower—money saved is money made. This is accomplished by both hands being free to use in picking, and the removable canvas bottom allowing the vessels to be emptied without jarring or bruising the fruit, as shown in adjoining illustrations.

Hewett Fruit Ranch

Wenatchee, Washington, July 30, 1910.

Mr. J. H. Ogburn, Wenatchee, Washington.

Dear Sir: I purchased through Messrs. Wells & Morris of Wenatchee, recently, six of your patent fruit-picking buckets, and was requested to express my opinion in regard to their efficiency. I beg to state I have given the picking buckets a thorough, good trial and cannot speak too highly of the results. Up to date I have handled five hundred boxes of early apples and pears with them, without the slightest injury to the fruit by bruising. I consider, therefore, I am in a position to speak of their great value. They are first-class implements, quickly and easily handled, and are beyond a doubt the only safe means of conveying fruit from the trees to the box, and are positively a money-saver. I strongly urge all fruit growers to adopt the use of Ogburn picking bucket without delay.

Yours very truly,

Charles Hewett.

WENATCHEE VALLEY FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Wenatchee, Washington, March 19, 1910.

Mr. J. H. Ogburn, Wenatchee, Washington.

Dear Sir: Regarding the new fruit picking pail which you are putting on the market, permit me to say that I regard it as eminently valuable. You have invented an article that will practically do away with the bruises usually incident to fruit picking. One great drawback to the fruit industry is the early decay of the fruit due to rough handling while picking. Bruises, however slight, shorten the life of the fruit. The use of your invention will practically do away with all the loss in this respect.

Yours very truly,

E. T. Balch, Secretary,

Wenatchee Fruit Growers Association.

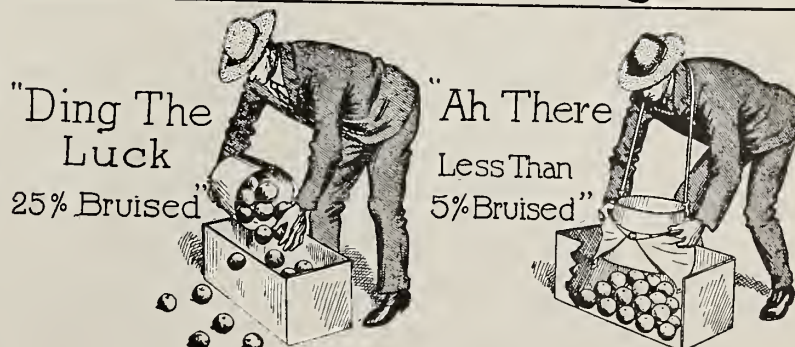
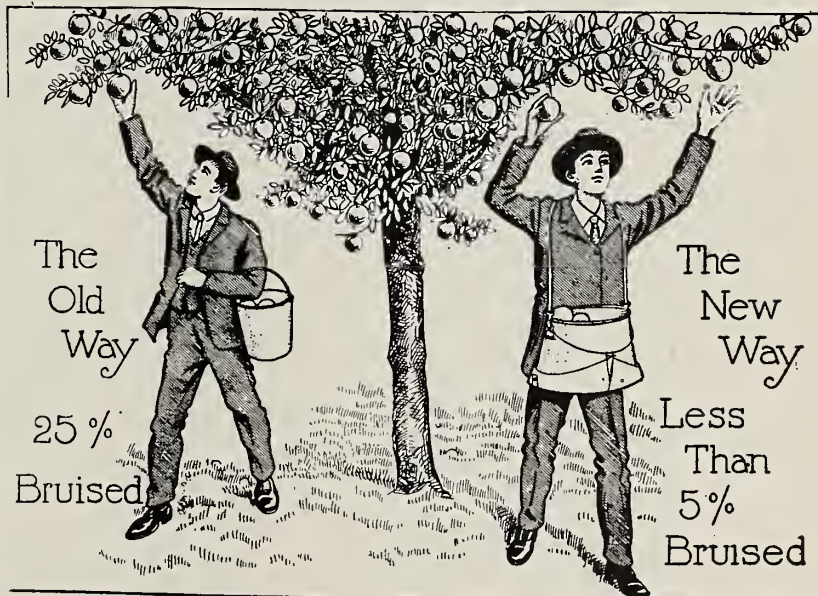
For sale throughout the United States and Canada at \$1.25 each; with strap \$1.50

Exclusive rights granted to leading dealers in their respective trade districts

All goods shipped direct to dealers from factory

For territory and terms address all applications to

**J. H. OGBURN, Wenatchee, Washington**





## WATSONVILLE AND PAJARO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

BY R. G. EINFALT

**T**HREE things are taken into account when one casts about for a suitable location for a permanent home.

The chief one, and that which frequently impels those past middle life to make a change and break away from old ties and genial associates, is the consideration of those climatic conditions that render assurance of continued health or the complete recovery of health already menaced.

The next thing is the investigation of the commercial life of a community and the possibilities of securing a livelihood for one's self and family, while the third embraces those things that appeal to the spiritual and social phases of life.

Where one has not accumulated a competency, the problem of making a living must take precedence. Here in the Pajaro Valley, however, exists a pleasant blend that contributes both to health and prosperity—a condition that without question far surpasses any other section in Central California, which is conceded to be unsurpassed in the extent of its natural advantages.

Where other localities are forced to overcome natural deficiencies by developing expensive irrigation systems and fertilizing impoverished land, we are possessed of one hundred and twenty square miles of the most fertile soil that lays out of doors, and beneath it is an inexhaustible supply of artesian water that in places gushes spontaneously, wherever subterranean streams have been tapped.

With an average temperature of 63 degrees, varying from 30 degrees in mid-winter to 90 degrees in summer, and an average rainfall of twenty-six inches, covering a period from the latter part of October to the first of May, it is easy to understand why Fortune has cast her most genial smiles upon our people, and how by dint

of health and industry two great resources of wealth have been developed by them to support what is generally recognized by all who are acquainted with conditions as the most prosperous

handsome revenue up to the time the trees commence to bear.

Nor are the wonders and possibilities of the soil half told when the apple and berry activities are covered, for diversified farming is found quite as profitable as the two great staple crops.

Barley grown in this locality often produces



ONE OF THE MANY LARGE APPLE ORCHARDS IN PAJARO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

## Grinnell, Collins &amp; Co.

(Incorporated)

Minneapolis, Minnesota

WHOLESALE FRUIT  
AND PRODUCE

We want the best pack and quality

Apples Pears Peaches

We have modern cold storage facilities

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

We make a specialty of

## Western Fruits

APPLES, PEACHES  
PLUMS AND PEARS

We have our representative in field

The Callender-Vanderhoof Co.

113 N. 6th St.

Minneapolis, Minn.

city of its size in California, viz: Watsonville, a city of 5,500 population and the metropolis of the Pajaro Valley, where 15,000 happy, healthy people live in comparative opulence.

The first of these is the apple industry, which renders support to 10,000 people. Only half of the acreage (1,000,000 trees) is in bearing, but already 4,500 carloads of apples are shipped from the valley annually, making this district the largest apple producing section west of the Missouri River.

At the present time it requires sixty packing houses to handle the crop and about 4,000 people to operate the plants.

The gross income from this product, which consists principally of Newtown Pippins and Belleflowers, is about \$2,500,000.

Recently the red apple has gained favor, owing to the increased demand for it abroad, and as a result a considerable acreage of Red Winter Pearmain, Smith Ciders and Missouri Pippins have been planted.

Our average revenue per acre from apples (always a certain crop, no absolute failures being known) is from \$250 to \$800 an acre.

The smaller fruits, such as apricots and cherries, also do well in the foothills, and among the exceptional cherry crops recorded and which is fully verified, is that from an orchard where a ton and a half of cherries were taken from one tree, it requiring nine men half a day to pick the fruit. This orchard has netted as high as \$500 an acre.

The next most important product of the valley is the strawberry, and is the only crop that requires irrigation. The annual strawberry output is 150,000 chests and, conservatively estimated, return an income to the grower of \$4 a chest, which means a revenue of \$600,000.

Frequently berries are grown on the same land where apple orchards are maturing, and return

thirty sacks (of 100 pounds) per acre; wheat lands have a record of 130 bushels per acre, while fifty sacks of potatoes to the acre is not regarded as phenomenal.

Aside from those hard material things that constitute the necessary factor of a wholesome but cold commercial reality, we have much to satisfy the eye and that appeals to those inclined to recreation and who revel in the delights of a sublime landscape.

Watsonville lies between a spur of the Coast Range on the east and the Monterey Bay, six miles to the west, but with low, undulating hills between.

Varying shades of azure foliage in deep and expansive canons, alternated with bare ridges of

## Mark Levy &amp; Co.

COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS

## WHOLESALE FRUITS

121-123 FRONT AND  
200 WASHINGTON ST.

PORTLAND, OREGON

**We Want all Shippers of Green and Fresh Fruits to Write Us**  
*Auction Facilities Unequalled by Any House in America*

## THE B. PRESLEY CO.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

## WHOLESALE FRUITS

We handle thousands of cars of fruit yearly, apples, pears, peaches, prunes, etc.





DRIVEWAY OF ENGLISH WALNUTS LEADING TO AN ORCHARDIST'S HOME IN  
PAJARO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

tan and copper hues, the whole pinnacled with giant redwoods and graceful firs, give a charm to the mountains that is delightful and refreshing to those of aesthetic and artistic concepts.

Like an amphitheatre, these mountains rise to temper the air and warm to a ruddy glow the cheeks of the luscious fruits at their feet, while on the west, beating with rhythmic pulse, the bay of Monterey, deep blue and edged with the white, frothy foam of the surf, invites you to pleasures which the seashore alone can offer.

Midway between mountains and bay, glowing like moonstones in a sea of emerald, a chain of six fresh water lakes contribute to the fertility and beauty of the valley, and offer opportunities in the way of bass fishing that are unexcelled.

Easily accessible by rail and only 100 miles from San Francisco, the metropolis of the state, Watsonville enjoys all the advantages of country life and many of the conveniences and recreation features of a city.

Her macadamized streets and roads and her cement sidewalks are a marvel of perfection.

Her schools and church edifices are among some of the finest examples of modern architecture to be found in the West, while her educational standard is such as to admit her pupils to the highest universities of the state.

The virtue, integrity and industry of her people are now rewarded by the benefits that arise from the substantial community which they have founded and which is attracting the attention of many, who, owing to severe winter weather of other localities, are forced to seek homes in a more genial atmosphere.

◆ ◆ ◆

EVERY farmer who needs fencing of any kind should get "American Fence News." It tells a good many interesting facts that you really ought to know before you decide on or buy any fencing. The book is beautifully printed, contains many illustrations and tells how to fence for best effect. It tells how to make permanent

wire fence, and contains the whole story of Fence Building. It also contains an interesting and valuable article on "The Operation of a Farm," showing the best methods of rotating the crops for biggest profits. Then there is a very interesting article showing how you can save work, time and money, avoid worry, increase your income and get more fun out of life. Also you will find an article on "Ornamenting the Farm." Last, but not least by any means, you will find some facts about American fence. It will indeed pay you to send a postal card addressed personally to Mr. F. Baackes, vice-president and general sales agent of American Steel & Wire Company, Chicago, Illinois, for your copy of "American Fence News."

◆ ◆ ◆

TOM RICHARDSON, manager of the Portland, Oregon, Commercial Club, makes the bold statement: "The farmer reads the farm papers in a mood to believe, while he reads the magazine not only to be amused, but to forget. The farm paper is a sermon—the magazine a vaudeville."—Mail Order Journal.

◆ ◆ ◆

LEADERSHIP in business falls to those who combine native ability with the right kind of training. The brain, energy and ambition you must supply yourself. Having these, your success depends entirely upon training. In this day of wonderful opportunities and demand for leaders, you should not be satisfied with inferior positions, or small wages.

Present day methods have worked the undoing of the untrained. The world offers great prizes to those who evolve, grasp, test and apply classified knowledge.

The mutual betterment movement extends from employer to employee. Efficiency is the watchword—and more efficiency.

The Ashland Commercial College comes to you and says: "We will train you for promotion right where you are, or we will qualify you for a better

position." See what a few of our young ladies are doing, and do likewise:

Delia McNair, stenographer for The Columbia River Packers' Association, Astoria, Oregon; Anna Martin, stenographer, St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, California; Lizzie Koehler, stenographer and bookkeeper for the Farhart Hardware Company, of Hornbrook, California; Clara Rhodes and Agnes Williams, office work for Commercial Club, Ashland, Oregon.

The demand for qualified laborers is greater than ever. Enter the ranks of the successful ones through the Ashland Commercial College, Ashland, Oregon.

◆ ◆ ◆

Hood River, Oregon, May 16, 1910.

Better Fruit Publishing Company:

The results from a small ad in "Better Fruit" have been so phenomenal that we cannot help but speak of the good work "Better Fruit" is doing for the advertisers that have anything to sell to fruit growers. Our small advertisement which we ran for thinning shears last season has increased our thinning shears business to such an extent that orders are coming in now daily, and today we received an order from one firm for five gross of same, amounting to \$210. We feel so gratified over the results from our advertisement in "Better Fruit" that we cannot help but speak to you of the fact, and congratulate you on the good work that "Better Fruit" is doing. Yours very truly,

E. A. Franz.

◆ ◆ ◆

## MARKET YOUR FRUIT WITH ANY OF THESE BUYERS

### EASTERN BUYERS

Gibson Fruit Company, Chicago; H. Woods Company, Chicago; Steinhart & Kelly, New York; D. Crossley & Sons, New York; G. M. H. Wagner & Sons, Chicago; Sgobel & Day, New York; Lindsay & Co., Helena, Great Falls and Billings, Montana; Lawrence Hensley Fruit Company, Denver; Ryan & Virden Company, Butte, Montana; E. P. Stacy & Sons, Minneapolis; Simons-Jacobs Company, Glasgow, Scotland; Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., Liverpool and Manchester, England; Garcia, Jacobs & Co., London, England; J. H. Lutten & Son, Hamburg, Germany; Omer Decugis et Fils, Paris, France; Simons, Shuttleworth & French Company, New York; Walter Webbing, Boston; John Brown, Brighton, Ontario; Ira B. Salomon, Canning, Nova Scotia; William Clement, Montreal, Ontario; D. L. Dick, Portland, Maine; O. W. Butts, Omaha, Nebraska; Crutchfield & Woolfolk, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; E. P. Stacy & Sons, Fargo, North Dakota.

### WESTERN BUYERS

Davenport Bros., Pearson, Page & Co., McEwen & Koskey, Mark Levy, Bell & Co., Levy & Spiegl, W. B. Glafke & Co., Dryer, Bollam Company, Portland Brokerage Company, Portland, Oregon; Ryan & Newton, Spokane, Washington; Davidson Fruit Company, Hood River, Oregon; Richey & Gilbert, Toppensish, Washington; Page & Son, Portland, Oregon; T. O'Malley Company, Portland, Oregon; H. J. Shinn Company, Spokane, Washington; Grant McCann Company, Spokane, Washington; Crutchfield & Woolfolk, Portland, Oregon.

### WANTED—MEN

Understanding orchard culture, to put out apple orchards on shares; and others who want orchard or home in most favored spot in Idaho. Get our co-operative method. E. A. WADSWORTH, Grinnell, Iowa.

# ALFRED W. OTIS

81 BEACH STREET  
NEW YORK

92 COMMERCIAL STREET  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

## Apples for American and Foreign Markets

AGENTS FOR

Thomas Russell, Glasgow, Scotland  
Ph. Astheimier & Son, Hamburg, Germany

Woodall & Co., Liverpool, England  
M. Isaacs & Sons, Ltd., London, England

SHIPMENTS FORWARDED FROM BOSTON OR NEW YORK

Market quotations and full particulars on application

Correspondence invited



## A Truly Reliable Pump— the Deming HYDRAERAM, Which Works Automatically for Twenty-four Hours a Day, EVERY Day

You use a lot of water every day—a few hundred gallons, perhaps, or possibly several thousand barrels. How much does it cost you to get it from your well or spring to the point where you need it—your home, your barns, or your orchards?

This little talk—the first of a number which we expect to have with you during the next few months—will tell you something about the new Deming Hydraeram, an improved type of hydraulic ram. It is an automatic pump, which operates by the pressure of water flowing down to it from a higher level.

Part of this water is forced through the "discharge pipe" to the point where you want to use it. Thus, by selecting a Hydraeram large enough to take care of the flow of your spring or stream, you can have almost any amount of water you require—a few hundred gallons per day, or several thousand.

The Deming Hydraeram is more efficient—more *reliable*—than the old-style hydraulic ram, *and, under the same conditions, it will pump more water.* Whatever method of water-supply you are now using, you can greatly simplify it by installing one of these modern, automatic machines, providing, of course, you have a spring or hillside stream suitable for running it.

We would like to show you just what the Deming Hydraeram will do, and what it will cost. Write us in detail about your water-supply conditions—whether well or spring; where located—how far from house; quantity of water needed; for what purpose, etc. If you cannot use a Hydraeram to advantage, we will tell you so, and, if you like, will suggest some other system suited to your special needs—to be operated by electricity, wind-mill, water-wheel, gasoline or steam-engine or other power, or by hand.

You can always depend on the name "DEMING," whether it appears on a little cistern pump or a big power pump, as representing a reliability that you can depend upon.

We are water-supply specialists, and will gladly prepare a plan, showing how you can arrange your system at the lowest cost, how you can save money and get better results. This information will not cost you a penny—so don't fail to write us *now*, before you forget it. Address our nearest office.

### CRANE CO., Pacific Coast Agents

PORTLAND—SEATTLE—SPOKANE—SAN FRANCISCO

THE DEMING COMPANY, Manufacturers, 743 Depot St., Salem, Ohio  
Spray Pumps and Nozzles, Hand and Power Pumps for All Uses

This outfit is useful for irrigating above a canal, as the water from the machine may be used upon the lands below.



The Hydraeram may be set in a "battery" of two or more, each having its separate drive pipe and discharging into one delivery pipe.



## Excursion Rates to the East

DURING 1910

FROM ALL POINTS ON

## The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company

To Chicago . . . . .	\$72.50
To Council Bluffs . . . . .	60.00
To Omaha . . . . .	60.00
To Kansas City . . . . .	60.00
To St. Joseph . . . . .	60.00
To St. Paul . . . . .	60.00
To St. Paul via Council Bluffs . . . . .	63.90
To Minneapolis direct . . . . .	60.00
To Minneapolis via Council Bluffs . . . . .	63.90
To Duluth direct . . . . .	66.90
To Duluth via Council Bluffs . . . . .	67.50
To St. Louis . . . . .	67.50

Tickets will be on sale May 2 and 9, June 2, 17 and 24, July 5 and 22, August 3, September 8.

Ten days provided for the going trip. Stop-overs within limits in either direction. Final return limit three months from date of sale, but not later than October 31. One way through California, \$15.00 additional.

Inquire of any O. R. & N. Agent for more complete information, or

**WM. McMURRAY**

General Passenger Agent

Portland, Oregon



# DRAINING LAND BY TILE—PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

BY J. E. MURPHYS, FAIR GROUNDS, OREGON

**N**EARLY every farm in the country contains more or less low land which is unproductive and of little value to the owner, but which, by the investment of a small amount of money, could be made more valuable for raising crops by simply ridding it of the surplus water with which it is saturated.

A thorough system of tile drainage will prevent any possible damage from

heavy rains or floods. It will enable the farmer to work lands immediately after rains. It lengthens the season for labor and vegetation by rendering the soil earlier in the spring and keeping off the effects of cold weather longer in the fall. It deepens the surface soil, and prevents surface-washing by drawing the water down through the soil as fast as it falls, and thus the land gets the benefit of whatever fertilizing material it contains, and the soil, being open and porous, receives a large supply of the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere. It prevents land from becoming sour, and, drawing off the stagnant water, the plant receives the life-giving air and warmth. It lessens the formation of a hurtful crust on the surface after rains in hot weather. It assures the farmer a certain return for his labor. From an eminent work on drainage, by Colonel Waring, we quote:

"If a rule for drainage could be had which would cover all the varied circumstances of different soils, it would be somewhat as follows: All lands, of whatever texture or kind, in which the spaces between the particles of soil are filled with water (whether from spring or rain) within less than four feet of the surface of the ground, except during and immediately after heavy rains, require draining. Of course, the particles of the soil cannot be made dry, nor should they be; but, although they should be moist

themselves, they should be surrounded with air, not water."

Where the soil is undrained the roots of the plant are kept near the top of the ground by the water-line. The plant having a shallow hold in the ground, soon withers and becomes feeble. Where the soil is drained, the roots of the plant have a chance to spread out, seek nourishment, obtain a firm hold in the ground and thus will show a healthy growth.

Every farmer is aware that a deep soil is better than a shallow one. The roots of plants will not grow in the water. Hence, when the field has a shallow or thin soil, with the water near the surface, the roots have but a shallow feeding ground, and cannot descend to the depth necessary to obtain the food that will insure hardy growth. As far down

## HARVEY BOLSTER SPRINGS



## D. McDONALD

Hood River, Oregon

Headquarters for

FARMING AND ORCHARD

## TOOLS

Disc Harrow Extension for  
Orchard Cultivation a Specialty

When you want any kind of Orchard  
Tools come to me and get the Best

## VEHICLES AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

THE BEST OF  
ORCHARD AND GARDEN TOOLS  
A SPECIALTY

GILBERT - VAUGHAN  
IMPLEMENT CO.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

# Clean Laterals

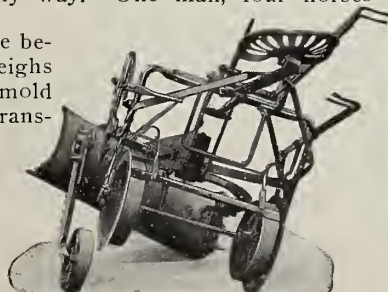
the prettiest ditch you ever saw. Took out the trash and everything and left the ditch clean."—A. J. Nordloh.

## 20th Century Grader IRRIGATION MACHINE

We'll challenge you to find a machine to equal it for irrigation farmers—useful in a dozen ways the year around. Use it to grub brush first; next, level land; then ditch and make laterals; then throw dikes, grade roads—move dirt anywhere, any way. One man, four horses easily handle it.

It's almost unbreakable because made of steel. Weighs but 600 pounds. Six-foot mold board, flanged wheels. Transport it anywhere. No wonder irrigation farmers are enthusiastic over it. It's a great time and money saver—not for a few days, but for twelve months. Send for free catalogue and a fistful of testimonials.

The Baker Manufacturing Company, 742 Fisher Bldg., Chicago



20th Century Irrigation Machine  
tilted for lateral cutting or cleaning

An irrigation farmer in Colorado says:

"This spring my laterals were full of thistles and trash, so we could not run the plow, as they would gather under the beam and put the plow out. As I was passing one of these ditches with the 20th Century Grader, thought we would try, but did not think we could do anything with it until we had taken the trash out. Well, once up and once back, and I had

## SHIPPERS EVERYWHERE

Realize that Shipping Fruits, Vegetables, etc., is a

## HAZARDOUS BUSINESS

### WHY?

- (1) Careless packing, or ignorance of grade requirements.
- (2) Unreliable commission merchants and brokers.

### WHAT'S THE REMEDY?

Join the great national organization known as the Produce Reporter Co., with headquarters in Chicago; adjusters, reporters and attorneys everywhere—anywhere that your shipments are likely to be in demand.

It's impossible to give details in this limited space. Friend Shepard's advertising columns are too popular, and justly so. But write for particulars, now, before determining how to move your crop this season.

It may add \$1,000.00 to your net profit this year. Don't "if" or "but"—don't argue, but investigate. Ask for proof and references of nearby shippers—ask Mr. Shepard, the publisher; he knows. That's all.

## PRODUCE REPORTER CO.

Main Office 34 South Clark Street

CHICAGO



as the tiles are laid the ground is a store-house for the necessary supply of food for the growing crops. The water passing through the ground to the drain is followed by the air loaded with the fertilizing particles, which are absorbed by the soil and furnish food to the roots.

The uncertainty of crops to the farmer who has undrained land is a constant source of anxiety. He must wait until the season is well advanced before he can plow. After planting, he is always watching the weather. If it is wet, and the land becomes cold, the seed will rot. If pleasant, and the seed germinates and the plants appear, frequent rains may render the land so wet that he cannot cultivate it, and the crops will be injured. Or, if the latter part of the season be dry, the land will become hard, and the result to the crop is the same.

The farmer who cultivates land which is thoroughly underdrained can break it a week or ten days earlier in the spring. The soil is loose and friable and he can plant fully ten days earlier, with a positive certainty that the seed if good, will germinate. He can cultivate sooner, and with a third less labor to both man and beast—can be stirring the soil within twenty-four hours after a heavy rainfall. The soil is warmer and promotes the more rapid growth of the crop, and is less liable to damage from late frosts in the spring or early frosts in autumn, practically lengthening the season for growth and maturity fully thirty days; or if the weather should be dry, the roots, descending deep into the earth, bring up moisture from below, producing an abundant yield.

Whether the season be wet or dry, the farmer on drained land has a certainty of an abundant yield that enables him to mature his plants without a liability of failure.

The experience of those who have adopted a system of tile drainage has been that a profit of 25 to 100 per cent has been realized, and that the increased profit for one season will repay the entire cost of thoroughly draining a tract of land. And, again, the land so drained will every year produce a heavier crop and at far less expense than will the undrained land in the most favorable season. Soils underlaid with clay, if undrained, will average fully one-third

increase of product, in many instances more than double the product, and in many cases it insures an abundant yield where little if anything could be grown before.

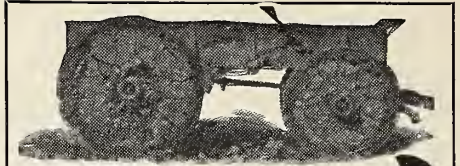
We would ask the farmer to look at this as an investment. What investment on the farm will pay him as well? And why not commence the work at once?

To find the number of rods and the quantity of tile to the acre, multiply 33 by 80, divide by the distance between the drains, and the product will be the number of rods to a given distance.

#### QUANTITY OF TILE REQUIRED PER ACRE

Distance Between Drains	No. Rods in Acre	No. Tiles
At 20 feet apart.....	132	2,112
At 25 feet apart.....	105½	1,688
At 30 feet apart.....	88	1,400
At 35 feet apart.....	76	1,140
At 40 feet apart.....	66	1,056
At 45 feet apart.....	58½	878
At 50 feet apart.....	52½	844
At 55 feet apart.....	47	705
At 60 feet apart.....	44	630

We take it for granted that a few suggestions as to the form and quality of tile best suited to the purpose may not be out of place. First, as to form, the round tiles are undoubtedly the best, because they can be laid any side up, and



## Which Wagon Would You Choose

This letter from Guy L. Shaw, of Beardstown, Ill., explains these two photographs: "Enclosed find photograph of a Davenport Steel Wagon and an ordinary wooden wagon—exactly how they looked after doing the same work, over the same roads, with the same loads."

Mud does not stick to Davenport wheels—but that's only one of the reasons why you should choose

### The Davenport Roller-Bearing Steel Wagon

Roller bearings mean 30% to 50% lighter draft. Guaranteed to carry 5,000 pounds. Gears solid steel, trussed like a bridge. Steel wheels, strong spokes, forged into hubs and hot-riveted to tires. Nothing to shrink, rot or work loose. Oil without removing wheels. One Davenport lasts a lifetime. Don't buy any wagon till you write us. Be sure to ask for Free Package No. 22



## EMPIRE LINE OF GASOLINE ENGINES



The Frost King Gasoline Engine. One to fifty horsepower. Four cycle, make-and-break type, and you can use gasoline or distillate.

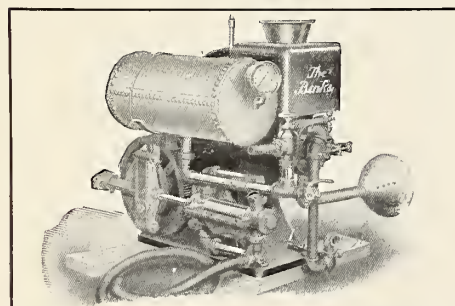
This engine is hopper-cooled, and the manufacturers were the originators of this system.

Every engine is guaranteed to develop more than its rated horsepower.

A full line of Stationary, Portable, Semi-Portable and Sawing Outfits.

Write us for full information and prices.

**Empire Cream Separator Co., Ltd.**  
97 North Sixth St., Portland, Oregon



Simple, compact, light, efficient and durable, the Binks is the sprayer you need. It is built for business.

Write for catalog

**Binks Spraying Machine Co.**  
Chicago, Illinois

**Parker & Fish**  
Pacific Coast Distributors  
Union Block  
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Will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day.

Runs true in line of draft and keeps the surface true. All other Disk Harrows have to run in the half lap.

Has Improved reinforced main frame, and improved standards.

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There's only one original Cutaway" and it's Clark's.

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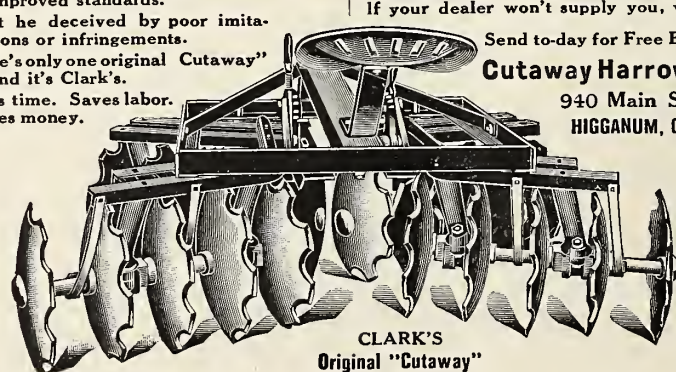
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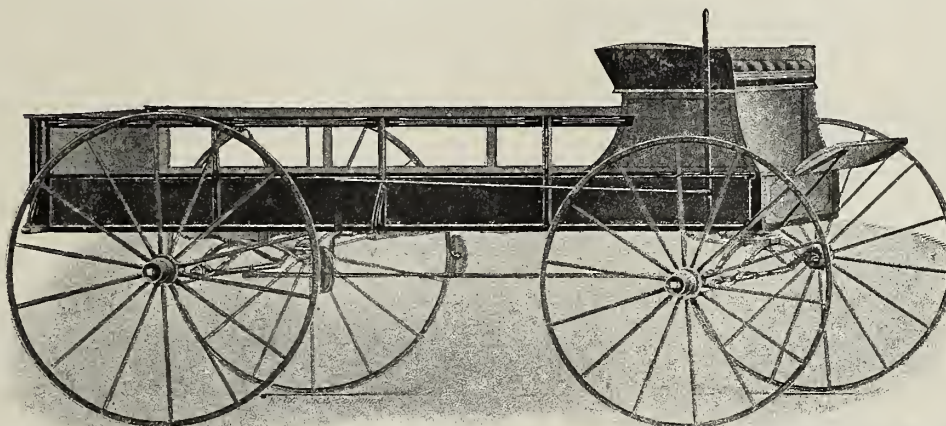
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"Fitch Gear"  
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thus a close joint can be secured with much less trouble than with flat bottom or octagon tile, especially if a little out of shape.

As to quality, tile should be made of good tile clay. Such tile are of unusual strength, which materially reduces the breakage and expense of transportation.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of using hard burnt tile only, as the failure of a single tile may work extensive mischief. Tile should be smooth on the inside, as the friction will be less. The old fashioned notion that drain tile should be porous in order to absorb the water was an error. The water enters the drain at the joints, and nowhere else to any appreciable extent.

The tile made of common brick clay at various places throughout the country is a good deal better than nothing; but when good, solid, hard burned tile, made of good tile clay, can be obtained at about the same price, it is a great mistake to use the soft, porous tile. The farmer cannot afford to use inferior tile; he wants only what is reliable and will be of permanent value.

In the beginning of drainage the work should be carefully laid out, the inclination marked on grade stakes, and the whole should be platted and carefully preserved for future reference. If it is not possible to complete the work soon, let it be so done as to look forward to the time when it shall be completed.

In laying a tile drain it is well to strictly adhere to the following rules: The drain should have a sufficient outlet

for the discharge of all the water that may pass through it. The drain should be deep enough to drain the widest space possible—from three to four feet—and deeper, if necessary to get the water out by a much shorter line; but drain anyway, even if you cannot get an outlet to

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### CARRYING CAPACITY OF TILE—GALLONS PER MINUTE

Diameter of Tile	1½-in. fall per 100 ft.	3-in. fall per 100 ft.	6-in. fall per 100 ft.	9-in. fall per 100 ft.	12-in. fall per 100 ft.	18-in. fall per 100 ft.	24-in. fall per 100 ft.	36-in. fall per 100 ft.
2½ inches	14	20	28	34	40	49	55	68
3 inches	21	30	42	52	60	74	85	104
4 inches	36	52	76	92	108	132	148	184
5 inches	54	78	111	134	159	192	219	269
6 inches	84	120	169	206	240	294	338	414
8 inches	144	208	304	368	432	528	592	736
9 inches	232	330	470	570	660	810	930	1,140
10 inches	267	378	563	655	803	926	1,340	1,613
12 inches	470	680	960	1,160	1,360	1,670	1,920	2,350
15 inches	830	1,180	1,680	2,040	2,370	2,920	3,340	4,100
18 inches	1,300	1,850	2,630	3,200	3,740	4,600	5,270	6,470
20 inches	1,760	2,450	3,450	4,180	4,860	5,980	6,850	8,410
24 inches	3,000	4,112	5,871	7,202	8,303	10,021	11,743	14,466

drain so deep. The bottom of the drain should be one regular line of descent, so that the current may have a smooth flow from the head to the mouth of the drain. Every tile should be perfect in form and well burned, having a clear metallic ring. In laying the tile, take pains to fit the joints about one-sixteenth of an inch apart, so as to let the water in freely. When the tiles are so fitted and become wet they will swell a trifle longer and will close up the sixteenth of an inch allowed. At the junction of drains the water should be brought together, flowing as nearly as possible in the same direction, so that the flow of the current may not be obstructed. The size of the tile may be pretty accurately determined by the amount of surface to be drained and the descent of the drain, by reference to the tables given herewith. Tile smaller than three inches in diameter should not be used, and drains constructed with tile of that size should not exceed 500 feet in length.

### TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL PER ACRE

Precipitation	Cubic Feet Per Acre	Gallons Per Acre
10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	363	2,715
15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	544½	4,073
20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	726	5,430
25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	907½	6,788
30 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	1,089	8,146
35 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	1,270½	9,503
40 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	1,452	10,861
45 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	1,633½	12,219
50 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	1,815	13,577
55 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	1,996½	14,934
60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	2,178	16,292
65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	2,359½	17,650
70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	2,541	19,007
75 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	2,722½	20,365
80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	2,904	21,723
85 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	3,085½	23,081
90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	3,267	24,438
95 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> inch	3,448½	25,796
1 inch	3,630	27,154

Drain your land, for it will make you money. Use drain tile in wet land, for it will make you 90 per cent. Drain your dry land; it will make you 50 per cent. Drain your wet wheat land. Drain your orchards. Drain your hop yards.

Drain tile takes off surface water; you can put in your crop early in the spring.

Your crop won't drown out in the winter time, for the drain tile will take the water off.

Your crop won't dry out in the summer, because the drain tile will keep your ground moist. There is a circulation of air going through the tile and out through the soil that makes it porous and loose like honeycomb, and it holds moisture; it will make the soil 10 degrees warmer.

Put in your tile not less than three feet deep, four feet is better; the deeper you put them the farther apart you can lay your tile, the farther the tile will draw the water, and the less tile it will require to tile your land, and a better result you will get from your tile. If you lay your tile but fifteen or twenty inches deep you cannot get good results, for you cannot expect the water to come up out of the ground and run out in the tile. The tile has got to be down a sufficient depth so that the surface water can go down in the tile and run off.

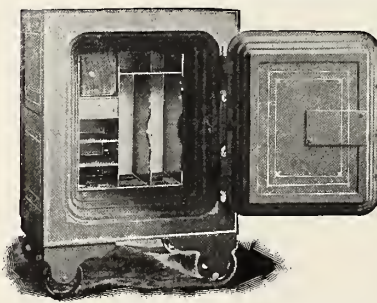
Draining is a permanent improvement and when properly done will last for ages. You should be careful to do it right. Be sure and buy the best drain tile, for it will be cheaper in the end, and poor tile will prove dear at any price.

◆ ◆ ◆

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## NORTHWEST GROWERS' UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

**WE PUBLISH** free in this column the name of any fruit growers' organization. Secretaries are requested to furnish particulars for publication.

**Oregon**

Medford Fruit Growers' Union, Medford; Rogue River Fruit and Produce Association, main office Medford; Eugene Fruit Growers' Association, Eugene; Ashland Fruit and Produce Association, Ashland; Rogue River Fruit Exchange, Grants Pass; Hood River Fruit Growers' Union, Hood River; Hood River Apple Growers' Union, Hood River; Grand Ronde Valley Fruit Growers' Union, La Grande; Milton Fruit Growers' Union, Milton; Douglas County Fruit Growers' Association, Roseburg; Willamette Valley Prune Association, Salem; Mosier Fruit Growers' Association, Mosier; The Dalles Fruit Growers' Union, The Dalles; Salem Fruit Union, Salem; Albany Fruit Growers' Union, Albany; Coos Bay Fruit Growers' Association, Marshfield; Mount Hood Fruit Growers' Union, Mount Hood; Estacada Fruit Growers' Association, Estacada; Umpqua Valley Fruit Growers' Association, Myrtle Creek; Yamhill Fruit and Nut Growers' Association, McMinnville; Hyland Fruit Growers of Yamhill County, Sheridan; Newberg Apple Growers' Association, Newberg; Dufur Valley Fruit Growers' Union, Dufur; McMinnville Fruit Growers' Association, McMinnville; Fruit Growers' Union, Oregon City; Coquille Valley Fruit Growers' Union, Myrtle Point; Stanfield Fruit Growers' Association, Stanfield; The Oregon City Produce Association, Oregon City.

**Washington**

Kennewick Fruit Growers' Association, Kennewick; Wenatchee Fruit Growers' Union, Wenatchee; Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers' Association, Puyallup; Vashon Island Fruit Growers' Association, Vashon; Mt. Vernon Fruit Growers' Association, Mt. Vernon; Spokane Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, Spokane; White Salmon Fruit Growers' Union, White Salmon; Thurston County Fruit Growers' Union, Tumwater; Bay Island Fruit Growers' Association, Tacoma; Whatcom County Fruit Growers' Association, Curtis; Yakima Valley Fruit and Produce Growers' Association, Granger; Buckley Fruit Growers' Association, Buckley; Lewis River Fruit Growers' Union, Woodland; Yakima County Horticultural Union, North Yakima; Evergreen Fruit Growers' Association, R8, Spokane; Lake Chelan Fruit Growers' Association, Chelan; Zillah Fruit Growers' Association, Toppenish; Kiona Fruit Growers' Union, Kiona; Mason County Fruit Growers' Association, Shelton; Clarkston Fruit Growers' Association, Clarkston; Prosser Fruit Growers' Association, Prosser; Walla Walla Fruit and Vegetable Union, Walla Walla; The Ridgefield Fruit Growers' Association, Ridgefield; The Felida Prune Growers' Association, Vancouver.

**Idaho**

Southern Idaho Fruit Shippers' Association, Boise; New Plymouth Fruit Growers' Association, New Plymouth; Payette Valley Apple Growers' Union, Payette; Parma Roswell Fruit Growers' Association, Parma; Weiser Fruit and Produce Growers' Association, Weiser; Council Valley Fruit Growers' Association, Council; Nampa Fruit Growers' Association, Nampa; Lewis-ton Orchards Producers' Association, Lewiston.

**Colorado**

San Juan Fruit and Produce Growers' Association, Durango; Fremont County Fruit Growers' Association, Canon City; Rocky Ford Melon Growers' Association, Rocky Ford; Plateau and Debeque Fruit, Honey and Produce Association, Debeque; The Producers' Association, Debeque; Surface Creek Fruit Growers' Association, Austin; Longmont Produce Exchange, Longmont; Manzanola Fruit Association, Manzanola; Delta County Fruit Growers' Association, Delta; Boulder County Fruit Growers' Association, Boulder; Fort Collins Beet Growers' Association, Fort Collins; La Junta Melon and Produce Company, La Junta; Rifle Fruit and Produce Association, Rifle; North Fork Fruit Growers' Association, Paonia; Fruita Fruit and Produce Association, Fruita; Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association, Clifton, Palisade, Grand Junction; Palisade Fruit Growers' Association, Palisade; Peach Growers' Association, Palisade; Colorado Fruit and Commercial Company, Grand Junction; Montrose Fruit and Produce Association, Montrose; Hotchkiss Fruit Growers' Association, Hotchkiss; Paonia Fruit Exchange, Paonia; Colorado Fruit Growers' Association, Delta; Crawford Fruit Growers' Association, Crawford.

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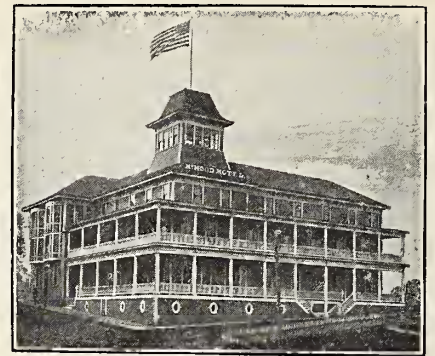
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## The Portland

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## GRAFTING OF FRUIT TREES AND GRAPE VINES

BY CHAS. H. BARTOW, ASHLAND, OREGON

OUR subject is of special interest to us locally, inasmuch as in early days, and again during the boom of the early nineties, many orchards and vineyards were planted in Rogue River Valley of mixed or family varieties, and the idea of a commercial orchard as now accepted was then unknown. Experience has shown that an orchard of one or two leading varieties, ripening at the same time, gives much less work and is more profitable.

Scattered through the valley we find old vineyards of the Mission and other wine grapes, and the Isabella, or other unsatisfactory varieties, which a very little labor would transform into Tokay, Concord or Thompson Seedless, in fact, any grape that would be saleable or desirable. It is the same with the orchards, for we find everywhere trees, from two or three to whole orchards, bearing worthless or inferior fruit that can easily be top-worked into fancy varieties. The trees in this valley respond to treatment quicker, and are renewed easier and with better results, than any locality the writer has ever lived in, and he has

experimented in temperate, tropical and medium climates.

I will now take up methods of grafting:

Grapes—Cut off six inches below the surface of the ground, split the root with a sharp instrument. I use a broad hatchet sharpened with a long edge, no bevel, and drive it in with a mallet. If there is no spring in the cleft it will hold the scion. I tie a piece of binder twine around it after I get the scion set. The scion should be cut with three buds, unless the buds are too far apart, in which case two will do. Sharpen on both sides of the lower bud, and set with bud just below the top of the root and on the outside, as small roots will start from this bud. Use no grafting wax, as this will kill the vine. I use paste, composed of one part plastic clay (usually Fuller's Earth from drug store) and three parts fresh cow manure, and apply with a paddle to stop up cleft and cover all cuts.

Cherries, Pears and Apples—These and kindred fruits, with the exception of peach, which is very hard to graft, yield readily to this treatment. In the East we seldom cut all the tops from a tree when we graft it, but here, on the contrary, I have had much better results by cutting away all top. Select clean, healthy limbs, and cut so the face of the cut slopes, so it will drain off any water, split with a sharp instrument, select your scions, sharpen to a wedge-shaped end and insert a long-handled chisel into the center of cleft and pry gently apart. Insert the scion with the inner bark between the edges of the inner bark of the tree. Do this with both scions, then withdraw chisel carefully so as not to disturb the scions. Remember, the important part of grafting is to have the edges of the inner bark of tree and scion come together, as there is where the union comes. After the scions are set, have ready a bucket of melted grafting wax, composed of equal parts of refined tallow, beeswax and rosin. Apply with paint brush and fill cleft thoroughly with the wax, as water must be kept out. If the limb is small, so the cleft does not spring down on the scion tight, it is well to tie a strip of cotton cloth around to hold it firm. When the scion gets to growing well during the summer this should be cut, to prevent it from cutting into the growing wood. I have only given the commonest methods here, as this is essentially an article for beginners.

Scions—In January or February cut from the ends of the limbs healthy shoots of the last year's growth and bury in the ground about two feet deep, so they will not dry out, but will keep moist; not in too wet ground, however. Graft stone fruits in March and seed fruits in early April, ordinarily. At any rate, just before or at the time the buds begin to swell.

There are thousands of trees in this section that could be top-worked so that in five years they would be earning from ten to fifteen dollars a tree, and it could be accomplished at small expense or with little work. In case your graft fails the limb will almost invariably throw out shoots, which should all be rubbed off but the best one, and that can be budded in July or August, when the bark slips good.

However, as this article has almost outgrown the subject, I will try and take up budding in season. Now is a good time to cut back tops of the stone or pit fruits to make them throw shoots for budding in summer, and they are much easier to bud than to graft. One more word about grafting: I always cut off the weaker scion, if both live, and leave but one scion to a limb, and thus avoid a dangerous crotch.—Rogue River Fruit Grower.

## Cupid Flour

Has same standing in the Flour trade that Hood River Apples have in the Fruit trade.

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CHOICE NURSERY STOCK

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Is full of surprises. It is no longer the land of cowboys, coyotes, blanket Indians. Instead of illimitable sagebrush desert, one finds fruit laden orchards, heavy headed grain, green meadows and alfalfa fields. It's the best of God's out-of-doors country—clear skies, pure air, snow clad mountains, waterfalls, odoriferous pine woods. Read all about it in The Pacific Monthly, magazine of the West.

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I am interested in the New West. Send three recent numbers of your magazine, for which I enclose 25 cents.

Name.....

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Offers for fall 1910 a complete line of nursery stock, including all the leading commercial varieties adapted to the Northwest. Our trees are all grown on the best whole roots and all buds and scions used are selected from bearing and tested trees, which insures not only early bearing, but trees true to name.

Write us for prices before placing your order. We give a one-year subscription to this paper with every order of \$25.00 or more. Address

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All stock budded from bearing  
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No section of the United States offers better opportunities for those interested in the subjects mentioned than the West. The supply does not begin to equal the demand. Prices are good, profits exceptional. If you want to know more about the opportunities in the West and Northwest, use the coupon. The Pacific Monthly Company,  
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Enclosed find 25 cents. Please send three recent numbers telling about bee keeping, poultry raising, etc.

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BF Address.....



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We can supply buds from bearing trees for budding.

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WE are now ready to book your orders for fall and spring delivery of McIntosh Red and Wagener. For Northwest fruit growers in general, a full stock of all standard varieties—Spitzenbergs, Jonathans, Winesaps, Rome Beauties, etc., and all other kinds of fruit trees and shrubbery.

THIRTY-ONE YEARS IN BUSINESS

**Milton Nursery Company**

A. Miller & Sons, Incorporated

Milton, Oregon

Buy and Try

**White River Flour**

Makes

**Whiter, Lighter Bread****THE BIG APPLE SHOWS**

The following is a list of the big apple shows which will be held this year, and every one of these shows in all probability will be at least 10,000-carload displays. These shows are very educational and every apple grower, yes, every fruit grower, should make it a point to attend at least one of them, the one in which he is most interested, and if possible, more than one. The editor knows whereof he speaks, as he has been a regular attendant to the National Apple Show at Spokane every year, and he has learned more about the apple business from every point of view at these apple shows and the amount of information acquired at each apple show has been of inestimable value. Excursion rates will, in all probability, be made on all railroads.

The following is a list to date:

Montana Apple Show, Missoula, October 10 to 15; the California Apple Show, Watsonville, October 10 to 15; the National Apple Show, Spokane, Washington, November 14 to 19; the Canadian National Apple Show, Vancouver, British Columbia, October 31 to November 5; the Colorado National Apple Show, Denver, date not received; the National Horticultural Congress, Council Bluffs, November 10 to 17; Oregon Apple Show and Horticultural Society, Portland, Oregon, November.

All prize carloads and prize-winning exhibits of the National Apple Show, at Spokane, will be on exhibition at the Armory Building, at Chicago, November 28 to December 3.

The National Irrigation Congress at Chicago, date not received; National Irrigation Exposition, Pueblo, Colorado, September 26 to 30.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE Washington Children's Home Society, with headquarters in Seattle, is doing a great work in placing children in family homes throughout the state. They have a receiving home in Seattle and also one at Spokane.

At the present time there are a large number of boys in both places who want homes on farms. If any of the readers of "Better Fruit" can take these boys and give them the training which is necessary to make good citizens, they will find that it is an investment that will bring good returns.

The boys are from six to twelve years of age; healthy, sturdy, lively youngsters who need to learn to work and need at the same time plenty to eat and to wear, and a chance to go to school.

Have you a place in your home for one of these boys? Full particulars and application blanks may be secured from the Washington Children's Home Society, 323 New York Block, Seattle.

◆ ◆ ◆

THE convention of the International Apple Shippers Association, to be held in August, promises to be one of interest and profit to both apple growers and shippers. Committees of the association will report on the following: "Legislation," "Transportation," "Storage in Transit," "International Tariffs," etc., and some valuable information ought to have been gathered. Emery C. Cook, of Baltimore, Maryland, will speak on "Lessons of the Season 1909-10." Mr. Scott on "Spraying." E. H. Shepard, of Hood River, will also speak. It is expected that a series of three addresses will be given on "Apple Production," the territory being divided, Professor S. A. Beach, of the Iowa State College, taking the territory from the Lakes to the Coast. Probably Professor Craig, of Cornell, will handle from the Lakes to the Atlantic, and some Canadian the Canada end of the topic. They will inaugurate an innovation this year in that on the night of August 4 an informal dinner will be given, and at this it is hoped to have a brief, but instructive and interesting little program, trying to have a financial man, who will talk on the financial situation. It is anticipated that the attendance will be large.

**Hood River Nurseries**

Have for the coming season a very complete line of

**NURSERY STOCK**

Newtown and Spitzenberg propagated from selected bearing trees. Make no mistake, but start your orchard right. Plant generation trees. Hood River (Clark Seedling) strawberry plants in quantities to suit. Send for prices.

RAWSON & STANTON, Hood River, Oregon



# SURPLUS TREES

50,000 Peach      4,000 Comice Pear  
10,000 Winter Nellis Pear

**WAPATO NURSERY**

TIM KELLY, Proprietor

WAPATO, WASHINGTON

## RIPENING DATES OF SOME ROGUE RIVER PEACHES

IN REPLY to yours of February 19 I am sorry I am not able to give you the exact ripening dates of the different peaches in Rogue River Valley, as I do not handle in my cannery the early varieties and my knowledge is confined to the staple varieties, chiefly the Muir, and these largely from the Foss orchard at Talent, which I have had for seven years past.

It may surprise orchardists to know that even in this valley there is about ten days difference between the ripening of certain varieties of peaches in one locality and in another perhaps not two miles away, due to soils, drainage, exposure and other causes. As an instance, last year—and I think this will hold good other years—Muir peaches from the Foss orchard ripened fully ten days ahead of the Muirs from the old Anderson orchard, now owned by George N. Morse, and I believe the air line distance between these orchards is less than a mile. I regard this extension of the ripening period, particularly of the Muir, to be a distinct advantage, and will later prove of great benefit.

Answering your inquiry in a general way and leaving the exact details to be furnished you by growers from different sections of the valley, the ripening periods of the standard peaches are about

as follows: Alexander, July 8 to 22; Hale, July 17 to August 3; Early Crawford, August 5 to September 1; Muir, August 28 to September 15; Late Crawford, September 5 to 20; Smock and Salway, September 27 to October 15. This succession, with other varieties like Elberta, Crosby, Early Charlotte, Fay, Improved Elberta, Wheatland, etc., makes it easily possible here to have some variety of peach constantly on the market from July 10 until almost or quite November 1, or a ripening season of practically three and one-half months.

Some of our most experienced growers maintain that their best profits are made from the very early varieties like Alexander and Hale, and from the latest peach, the Salway. Usually when our Salway comes in the California market is entirely bare of peaches, and Salways from Ashland have several times brought the highest price then obtainable in that famed Newcastle of the fruit trade, the San Francisco market, a market that is nearly always glutted with fruit.

However, these early and late varieties have almost no value for canning or drying, except possibly the Smock, and if our peach production ever rises to a train-load basis, the production of these sorts might easily be overdone, and the main plant-

ing should be of mid-season varieties, suited to all-purpose demand; and I can fully recommend the Muir as best adapted for a heavy production. It should be known that the Muir has not the highest rating as a fresh shipper, although the best keeper and best carrier of the lot, because of its nondescript color and appearance, having almost no lustre or blush, and while some inferior varieties having attractive looks will outsell it in the fresh markets, this handicap has always seemed to me might be overcome by a little judicious advertising to enlighten the buying public as to the real merits of this great peach.

If I may be of further service, please call on me. Very truly, Chas. H. Pierce, Manager Ashland Preserving Company.—Rogue River Fruit Grower.

◆ ◆ ◆

Portland, Oregon, May 16, 1910.

Editor Better Fruit:

Please accept congratulations for the most beautiful edition of "Better Fruit," which you have just published. It is certainly a credit to all concerned in its publication, and I feel sure will have a good result by inducing your readers to beautify their home surroundings.

The Sibson Rose Nurseries.

## If You Would Have Better Fruit Buy Better Trees

We have the trees and you will have  
the fruit if you place your order with us

## SUNNYSIDE TREES

Are known all over the Northwest for their size, grade and quality. Our stock is proving superior in every respect, and our satisfied customers are advertising our trees in a most substantial way. Our years of experience in producing good stock in the past is helping us to grow better stock this season.

We are proud of our trees and we want you to see them growing in the nursery. The sight will surprise you if you have not seen our plant before. Our large, thrifty blocks of healthy, hardy trees make a picture you will remember when placing your order.

We grow the staple commercial varieties and guarantee them true to name. Our methods of packing and shipping are good and our prices are reasonable.

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Palms, Small Fruits, etc.

Phone 1201

Office 25 West Main Street

Medford, Oregon

### SOME CRITICISMS RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHER

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company  
Southern Pacific Company—Lines in Oregon  
Portland, Oregon, May 20, 1910.

*Editor Better Fruit:*

Your Rose Festival number is a hummer, and a credit not only to yourself but to Hood River and the whole Pacific Northwest. It should arouse an interest in the event wherever the paper goes.

Yours truly,

Wm. McMurray.

Columbia, Missouri, May 24, 1910.

*Editor Better Fruit:*

I have just received the May number of "Better Fruit" and I cannot refrain from expressing the great pleasure I derived in reading such a splendid number. It was also a pleasure to the eye to look at the many beautiful illustrations. Indeed, as I turned the pages it was hard to realize that I was not reading "Country Life in America," that publication which you well know represents the very best in general get-up and illustrative material. Instead of apologizing for devoting so much space in a single issue to the subject of roses, I think you are to be commended for so

doing. Many times I have felt disposed to criticize some of the horticultural papers for giving so little attention to the ornamental side of horticulture. The fruit grower, of all men, should be encouraged to beautify his home grounds by planting roses and other ornamental plants. Finally, I wish to congratulate you upon your success in getting out this issue and only hope that it will prove as profitable as it is beautiful.

W. L. Howard,

Secretary Missouri State Board of Horticulture.

◆ ◆ ◆

Portland, Oregon, May 25, 1910.

*Editor Better Fruit:*

Believing that to do in a thorough and conscientious manner whatever work one finds to do is a duty that everybody owes to himself, we, for that reason, are not much given to compliments. However, when in addition to such good work some special effort at excellence is made, a word of recognition cannot be out of place. This is why we wish to compliment you on your extraordinary May issue of "Better Fruit." The make-up of that is as clean and artistic in all its features as anything we have ever seen in that line. Such

work as that needs no wishing of success. It is success itself.

Yours truly,

Portland Seed Company.

◆ ◆ ◆

Spokane, Washington, May 23, 1910.

*Editor Better Fruit:*

Allow me to commend the splendid edition of "Better Fruit" for May. The illustrating is beautiful. I congratulate you on having the courage to publish a number like this, which deals with those things that help to make life more attractive and beautiful, rather than with the things that increase a man's ability to get money alone. Such a number every year would be a good thing. I hope your resources will be such as will permit the magazine to be kept on the same high plane as in the past.

Very truly yours,

J. G. Harbison.

◆ ◆ ◆

Seattle, Washington, May 26, 1910.

*Better Fruit Publishing Company:*

Gentlemen—Please send me "Better Fruit." I have been reading your splendid magazine for some time and think it is well worth five times the subscription price to any one interested in horticulture. It is without doubt the best of its kind published in the United States, and the May

# *The Best Located and Equipped Nursery in the West*

ACCORDING TO PEOPLE WHO HAVE VISITED THE DIFFERENT NURSERIES, IS THE

## Oregon Nursery Company, Orenco, Oregon

One man bought from us for last spring's planting TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND (270,000) trees, and in the letter acknowledging the trees he stated they were THE BEST HE EVER PURCHASED, and, by the way, he has purchased as many more trees in previous years from other nurseries.

This party could have purchased trees elsewhere for less than he paid us, but he realized that LOW PRICES DO NOT MAKE TREES CHEAP. It is our aim to deliver good trees at the lowest price consistent with high quality and good service—and thousands of our patrons will testify that we succeed.

We fill orders of all sizes—from a few trees to orders calling for tens of thousands. We can fill your order, or we'll tell you so. It will pay you to get in touch with us before placing your order. Our long experience in the nursery business, our knowledge of varieties adapted to the different sections may mean much to you. When our salesman calls—may we not have your order?

## OREGON NURSERY COMPANY

A few active Salesmen Wanted

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# Why? EDEN VALLEY NURSERY

Sell over 188,000 trees and vines the past season without canvassing. There is a reason. Why not investigate?

*Twenty Years in the Rogue River Valley*

**N. S. BENNETT, Medford, Oregon**

number, devoted to the Portland Rose Festival, is the most prettily illustrated journal devoted to horticulture I have ever seen. Yours very truly,

Dan. B. Dailey.

Seattle, Washington, May 26, 1910.

*Editor Better Fruit:*

You are certainly to be congratulated on your May Portland Rose Festival edition. The illustrations, printing and paper are a credit to your energy and ambitions. Will you please send a copy to each of the following, with my compliments, sending the hill to me. Am satisfied the British rosarians, especially "Gardening Illustrated," will be agreeably surprised at its contents and will give it a good notice. Yours truly,

W. E. Sherbrooke.

Portland, Oregon, May 20, 1910.

*Editor Better Fruit:*

Copy of your Portland Rose Festival edition at hand, and it is certainly the most elaborate and creditable issue that we have ever seen. You surely deserve much credit and the greatest success for issuing a paper of such high quality and containing so much valuable information.

Very truly yours,

Routledge Seed & Floral Company.

Colwood, British Columbia, May 16, 1910.

*Editor Better Fruit:*

Please find enclosed my subscription to your very valuable publication. I would like very much if you could send me a few sample copies to give to some of my fruit growing friends, as I really think so much of the paper that I cannot hand it on for fear of losing it. Sincerely yours,

George Heatherbell.

Newcastle, California, May 24, 1910.

*Better Fruit Publishing Company:*

Herewith please find a dollar bill and enroll us as a subscriber for your paper, "Better Fruit." Have seen an occasional copy, and from a reading of it think it one of the best, if not the best paper of its kind. We believe you have a great and good field before you and wish you all the success you deserve.

Earl Fruit Company.

St. Paul, Minnesota, April 27, 1910.

*Mr. E. H. Shepard, Hood River, Oregon:*

Your remarks in the last "Better Fruit" lead me to write you about an idea which I have had for a long time, feeling that if there is anything in it you will consider it; otherwise, you can sell this for old paper. Organize the "Western Products Association," and endeavor in large centers to open one store for the exclusive sale of our fresh fruits so far as possible, and nuts, raisins, apples and dried fruits. Secure an opening in an Arcade, if possible, where tens of thousands of people pass daily. None of the fruits, etc., would be delivered to the buyer's home, and all would be sold for spot cash. Box rates might apply on

## J. B. PILKINGTON

P. O. Box 242 PORTLAND, OREGON

*Grower and Importer of*

**FINE NURSERY STOCK, FRUIT, NUT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND ROSES**

Have No Agents

Direct to Planter

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## QUAKER NURSERIES

We have a large stock of YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPINS, SPITZENBERGS, JONATHANS, WAGENERS, ROME BEAUTIES, and all of the leading varieties of apples.

We also carry a heavy line of BARTLETT, COMICE AND BEURRE D'ANJOU PEARS.

A general stock of peaches, such as EARLY CRAWFORDS, ELBERTAS, LATE CRAWFORDS, FOSTERS, TUSCAN CLINGS, PHILLIPS, MUIR, EARLY COLUMBIA, Etc.

Small fruits in great abundance, STRAWBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, DEWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, GRAPES.

H. B. PATTERSON, MEDFORD, OREGON,  
*Special Selling Agent for Southern Oregon.*

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*Offer for Fall and Winter Trade  
a Complete Assortment of*

**IMPORTED FRUIT TREE STOCKS**

Mahaleb, Mazzard, Myrobolan and Pear

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**

American and French Grown. All Grades. Straight or Branched

**APPLE GRAFTS**

Piece and Whole Root

**FINE STOCK OF GRAPES, CURRANTS  
AND GOOSEBERRIES**

Strong, Well Rooted Plants

**FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS**

Carefully Grown and Graded

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Growers of Standard Sorts and  
Commercial Varieties

**APPLE, PEAR, PEACH,  
CHERRY, ETC.**

*Remember, the Root System  
is one of the most important factors.  
Ours are unsurpassed.*

Regardless of your wants, you cannot afford to place your order until you hear from us. Write today.

Address: LAFAYETTE, OREGON  
Mention "Better Fruit"



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Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Forest Trees, Shade Trees, Nut Trees  
 and all kinds of Shrubbery. A complete line of High Grade Nursery Stock

*We are prepared to supply your needs—large or small*

## CAPITAL CITY NURSERY COMPANY

Office on east end of Willamette campus

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### Commercial Orchardists

Let us figure with you on your next season's planting. You want the best that money can buy. Our stock is quality stock. Its superiority is due in a large measure to the close personal attention given every detail of the growing, packing and shipping.

We specialize in fruit trees and are prepared to handle all orders, whether large or small. We do not substitute, and our trees are true to name.

All the leading varieties of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, prunes, etc., besides a full line of berry bushes.

Write for our catalog, which shows our complete line.

**YAKIMA VALLEY  
 NURSERY COMPANY**

Toppenish, Washington

MORE SALESMEN WANTED

whole boxes, half and quarter, the two latter being put up in stout manila bags; anything smaller to be put up at a slightly higher rate. Dried fruits and nuts, shelled or otherwise, could be put up in certain sized bags so as to have a minimum package. Layer raisins are a luxury in this market, and must be doubly so in the East; while the retail price of shelled almonds, walnuts and fine apples is almost prohibitive to people of moderate means. It ought to be possible to obtain from railroads good rates on mixed goods of this kind, because if the plan succeeded it would mean an immense and profitable business for them. All perishable fruits to be cold stored, and the stocks of others to be kept in some cool place.

As for the management, someone connected with "Better Fruit" might run the first store in St. Paul or Minneapolis for a year, and study Eastern conditions. Give him an adequate salary, and a commission on all the net profits. Thousands of articles are being printed illustrative of the value of raisins, nuts and apples as food, and if the growers would experiment with such a store for say, one year, it would not mean much expense to any one organization or grower. The prices you now receive would be satisfactory to you, and when you consider that the retail price includes the jobbers' and the retailers' profits, and often one other middle man, you can see that given sufficient sales that the growers' price, plus the small expense here, ought to make a large demand for these goods. The wholesalers' rent and the retailers' rent, plus salary, would unquestionably be more than the rent and salary of this proposition.

People who get "Better Fruit," and other such literature, are bound to find it difficult to properly analyze and record the valuable information contained therein. Perhaps you might work out a plan for a neat, little box with cards, main guide cards, and suitable sub-divisions, so that a man wishing to record spray for a certain peach bud disease, etc., would have no trouble in placing it where he could later find it. This is not a very detailed explanation of the idea, but you don't require very much in order to see a great deal.

Hoping to hear from you, I am,

Very truly yours,  
 J. W. Hamilton.

Guelph, Canada, May 5, 1910.

Editor Better Fruit:

I have your note thanking me for the list of subscribers sent in recently, and in reply I beg to say that while I wish "Better Fruit" every success and all possible prosperity, my efforts at securing subscribers are almost of a purely selfish nature. I am anxious to secure for our fruit

growers the best fruit paper on the continent, and as a consequence you get the money.

Yours very truly,  
 J. W. Crow,  
 Department of Pomology.

Brewster, Washington, June 1, 1910.

Better Fruit Publishing Company:

Enclosed herewith please find my check for \$2.00, which I wish you would apply on my subscription to your valuable paper.

Without throwing any of those Portland roses at you, I wish to state that I consider your paper one of the most valuable publications to the fruit industry in the West, not only for the information it contains but for its advertising value as well.

Why can you not send your representative into this county and give us a chance to fill him up with the opportunities we have to present to the investor. We are very young in the fruit growing business but we are in as well favored a country as Wenatchee in both climate and soil. Our territory is more extensive and with the completion of our high line ditch projects, we expect in time to take our place (near the top) among the best of the fruit growing districts in this state.

"We do not need smudge pots here."

Yours truly,  
 F. A. McGuin.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

### Albany Nurseries

Incorporated

ALBANY, OREGON

LARGE STOCK, FIRST-CLASS TREES

Place Your Orders Now

CATALOGUE FREE

MORE SALESMEN WANTED



"Northwest" Trees  
are Best

"Northwest" Trees  
are Best

North Yakima, Washington  
July, 1910

**STORAGE CELLAR.** Our new modern cellar will enable us to make shipments to Southern Oregon and California in January and February, if desired. We can keep our stock in much better condition in our cellar than can be done by "heeling" out. Trees "heeled" out over winter are in danger of the tops being killed and the roots injured. By keeping them in a well constructed cellar this danger is avoided.

**CATALOGUE.** Our new catalogue will be ready early in July. Send for a Copy.

**AGENTS.** We want a good salesman at Hood River, one at Medford and one at Roseburg. We also have room for two or three in Washington and Idaho.

## **Northwest Nursery Company**

*Growers of Yakima Valley Fruit Trees*

Post Office Box QQ

North Yakima, Washington

*Nurseries:*

Mabton and North Yakima

"Northwest" Trees  
are Best

"Northwest" Trees  
are Best



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STOPS WASTE OF WATER  
PREVENTS EXPANSION AND  
CONTRACTION  
PRESERVES THE WOOD

Manufactured by  
The  
**C. G. Betts Company**  
Spokane, Washington

## DRY FARMING CONGRESS

THE fifth annual session of the Dry Farming Congress will convene in Spokane, Washington, study of the subject in the primary or intermediate at 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, October 3, 1910, and will continue until Thursday, October 6, at 5 p. m. The third International Dry Farming Exposition will also occur in connection with the congress.

The annual sessions of the congress are called for the purpose of discussing technical and commonly utilized methods of improving agricultural operations in the districts where geographical and topographical location makes special methods necessary to insure increased yield.

To exchange reports of actual results obtained under various methods employed to conserve moisture and master the soil and seed problems confronting farmers in regions of slight or irregular rainfall.

To discuss plans for the rapid enlargement of

the dry land farming educational propaganda through channels of legitimate publicity, and the schools in agricultural districts.

A free and open discussion of proposed or already-existing legislation favorable to the further development of the dry lands of the world, and legislation looking to increased appropriations from state and federal governments for the establishing of an adequate number of demonstration farms and experiment stations; the employment of a sufficient number of field or station experts to carry on experimental work and the publication of official reports of this field work in a form designed to keep farmers continually posted as to the progress made in official demonstrations.

For assembling together the world's expert agriculturists to discuss and establish more thoroughly the methods by which the now unoccupied agricultural acreage may be made to produce profit-bearing commercial crops by the use of thorough tillage, adaptation of crop to soil and climate, etc.

For conducting an "open forum" for farmers to bring before the congress their experiences and problems in dry land farming.

For the completion of plans for a great world co-operative movement by which nations and states may join in this remarkable agricultural uplift.

The plan of the board of governors to open the congress Monday evening, October 3, will no doubt meet with favor among intending delegates and members. Several of the most notable and interesting features of the program will be given that evening, such as the address of welcome by the governor of Washington, greetings from the various nations and states and addresses by some of the most distinguished men of America who have been invited to take part in this congress. Every delegate should so plan his arrival in Spokane as to be present at the hour of opening.

This will be strictly an agricultural congress. Live issues directly pertaining to the development of dry lands will be discussed from platform and floor. The program will probably be one of the most brilliant and thoroughly practical ever presented at an agricultural convention.

The agricultural colleges in the Western section of the United States and the agricultural colleges of many of the international sections of the congress will be represented by experts in special lines of work.

The federal governments of many lands will be represented in the list of speakers, and all governors of Western states have been asked to be present or send personal representatives to discuss development of states under dry farming.

The practical features of the program will be given special prominence and several hours of open time will be devoted to talks, both formal and informal, by actual farm operators. There will also be a number of institute sessions held in the same building in which the general program is being carried out. The institute sessions will be in charge of noted dry farming specialists.

Delegates to the Fifth Dry Farming Congress will find Spokane one of the most beautiful and interesting convention cities in all the world. It is in the heart of a great fruit and grain district and 300 miles of splendidly equipped electric inter-urban lines will carry visitors through a farming territory which is already the wonder of the world. Electric trains run frequently to the famous Couer d'Alene Lake, which rivals in scenic beauty the more noted resorts of Europe, and to a half dozen other beautiful resort lakes. A one-night ride over the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound, Burlington, Spokane International, Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, North Coast, Idaho & Washington Northern, or Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroads will take delegates to either Seattle, Tacoma, or Portland, or a daylight ride over these same roads will carry visitors through some of the most beautiful scenery as well as farming lands in the great Northwest.

There will be an abundance of good band music in the city and at the fair and exposition.

The Third International Dry Farming Exposition

## "I HAVE SO LITTLE FUNGUS"

That I cannot afford to mark my fruit with bordeaux," says Mr. George T. Powell, of Ghent, New York, a grower of fancy apples. "I have less scale and finer foliage than ever before."

Reason: Five years' consecutive use of

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will be one of the most interesting educational features of congress week. This exposition will be held in conjunction with the Seventeenth Annual Interstate Fair, which is the largest fair in the Inland Empire. The exposition will occupy the largest tent in the world, will be a distinct exposition confined entirely to dry farmed products, all the world being in competition. It is expected that there will be 5,000 entries.

Delegates (Spokane County, Washington, being excepted) will carry complimentary season admission tickets. The Interstate Fair will present a notable racing and general entertainment program and there will be aviation contests, sham battles, and other spectacular events arranged for the open hours of the congress.

Spokane is one of the best equipped convention cities in the world. With 205 hotels, she can care for 25,000 strangers without overcrowding the daily capacity. The Chamber of Commerce of Spokane is able to announce positively that there will be no increase in regular hotel rates during the congress.

Special railway rates will be made for delegates and visitors to the Fifth Dry Farming Congress from all points west of Chicago. A rate sheet announcing special routings, dates of sale, etc., will be issued by the board of control thirty days in advance of the congress and will be available to all who desire to address the secretary for this or any other information in regard to the program, hotels, points of interest or literature descriptive of Washington or the Inland Empire.

All persons who desire to receive regularly the handbooks and bulletins and reports issued by the Dry Farming Congress may enroll at any time as members of the congress by sending one dollar to the secretary of the congress. (This applies to the United States and Mexico. Owing to postal regulations, members from other countries must pay \$1.50.) Delegates not already members of the congress will pay one dollar upon registration and will then be entitled to the reports and other publications issued regularly to members. (Same rule as above.)

◆ ◆ ◆

Del Monte, June 15, 1910.

W'm. McMurray, G. P. A., Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir: Beg to acknowledge receipt of the May number of "Better Fruit," for which I want to thank you. This special number is a great credit to the publisher and to Oregon, and is calculated to, and perforce must do, a great good for the state and bring results gratifying to all participating in this publicity.

Yours very truly,

James Horsburgh.

◆ ◆ ◆

Dell, Oregon, June 27, 1910.

Editor Better Fruit:

Since I've gone into the ranching game I find I can't do without "Better Fruit." You have the finest special magazine published, and I know whereof I speak, for I've seen them all. It is the only place I've been able to get any information about fruit raising that would work out in the ground and not just on paper. I have done a little pushing for you here, and think you have several subscriptions in the valley. Wishing you as much success with your magazine as I hope to have with its aid, I remain,

Yours truly,

S. W. Jamieson, Brogan, Oregon.

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Hood River, Oregon, November 27, 1909.  
This is to certify that I have used Cooper's Tree Spray Fluids, V1, for killing San Jose scale and found it very effectual.

G. R. Castner, County Fruit Inspector.

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## THE DATES OF STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS

August 23-26—Edmonton Exhibition Association, Edmonton, Alberta, A. G. Harrison, secretary.

August 25 to September 2—Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Iowa, J. C. Simpson, secretary.

August 27 to September 12—Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ontario.

September 3-10—California State Fair, Sacramento, California, J. A. Filcher, secretary.

September 5-9—Cambridge Valley Agricultural Society, Cambridge, New York, Eliot B. Norton, secretary.

September 5-9—Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, Nebraska, W. R. Mellor, secretary.

September 5-10—Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul, Minnesota, C. N. Cosgrove, secretary.

September 6-10—Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Maryland, Jas. S. Nussear, secretary.

September 10-17—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kansas, S. L. Spensler, secretary.

September 12-16—Wisconsin State Fair, Madison, Wisconsin, John M. True, secretary.

September 12-16—Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Indiana, Chas. Downing, secretary.

September 12-16—South Dakota State Fair, Huron, South Dakota, C. N. McIlvaine, secretary.

September 12-17—Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Kentucky, J. W. Newman, secretary.

September 12-16—West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, West Virginia, Geo. Hook, secretary.

September 12-17—Oregon State Fair, Salem, Oregon, Frank Meredith, secretary.

September 12-17—New York State Fair, Syracuse, New York, S. C. Shaver, secretary.

September 13-16—Western Vermont Agricultural Society, Fair Haven, Vermont, Dr. J. F. Wilson, secretary.

September 19-23—Michigan State Agricultural Society, Detroit, Michigan, I. H. Butterfield, secretary.

September 19-24—Walla Walla County Fair, Walla Walla, Washington, R. H. Johnson, secretary.

September 19-24—Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tennessee, J. W. Russwurm, secretary.

September 21-23—Freeborn County Society, Albert Lea, Minnesota, O. M. Peterson, secretary.

September 20-24—Southern Oregon Society, Roseburg, Oregon, Frank G. Micelli, secretary.

September 26-30—Inter-State Fair, Trenton, New Jersey, M. R. Margerum, secretary.

September 26 to October 1—B. C. Association, Victoria, British Columbia, George Sangster, secretary.

September 26 to October 1—Inter-State Live-stock and Horse Show, South St. Joseph, Missouri.

September 26 to October 1—Montana State Fair, Helena, Montana, Martin Martin, secretary.

September 26 to October 1—Washington State Fair, North Yakima, Washington, Jno. W. Pace, secretary.

September 27 to October 8—State Fair Association of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, I. S. Mahan, secretary.

September 30 to October 8—Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Illinois, J. K. Dickinson, secretary.

October 10-15—Idaho Inter-Mountain Fair, Boise, Idaho, Will H. Gibson, secretary.

October 1-7—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Missouri, John T. Stinson, secretary.

October 3-8—Spokane Inter-State Fair, Spokane, Washington, R. H. Cosgrove, secretary.

October 3-8—Utah State Fair, Salt Lake, Utah, Horace S. Ensign, secretary.

October 6-15—Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, Alabama, F. P. Chaffee, secretary.

October 10-15—Arkansas State Fair, Hot Springs, Arkansas, Geo. R. Belding, secretary.

October 10-15—Lewiston-Clarkston Fair—Lewiston, Idaho, C. W. Mounts, secretary.

October 15-30—State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Texas, Sidney Smith, secretary.

October 17-22—North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, North Carolina, Jos. E. Pogue, secretary.

### RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION BETTER FRUIT

A VERY handsome publication devoted to the history of irrigation, the development and conservation of the water supply in the Rocky Mountain region and the results obtained therefrom, prepared and published in the interest of the Eighteenth National Irrigation Congress, which is to meet in Pueblo, Colorado, September 26-30, has just been issued by the Passenger Department, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Ex-Governor Adams, of Colorado, Mr. Clarence A. Lyman, the well-known writer-farmer, and Mr. R. H. Faxon, secretary of the board of control of the congress, have contributed valuable articles, which are appropriately and profusely illustrated. With the increasing interest on the part of investors in irrigation securities, any publication giving particulars regarding lands, values, crop productions, etc., is welcomed by the investing public, and, taken in connection with the Irrigation Congress, there will no doubt be a great demand for this interesting and timely folder.



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## PORTLAND TO HAVE APPLE SHOW IN NOVEMBER

PORTLAND will have a big apple show in November. Former apple shows held here will fade into insignificance in comparison.

The show will assume national importance, because of the prominence of Oregon as an apple state. While the display will not be in any way a rival, in a competitive sense, of the National Apple Show at Spokane, it is expected that in a few years it will equal even that event in importance, for it is intended to add to the scope of the show and make it an annual affair.

The Oregon State Horticultural Society planned the coming apple show, but the hearty co-operation and backing of all the business interests of the city, the Commercial Club, the hotel men and others have been secured and all are working with enthusiasm.

The Commercial Club has offered a \$100 trophy for the best showing of fifty boxes of apples. The Hotel Oregon has offered a \$50 trophy. Other offers of financial assistance are being made, and even thus early there is no doubt of the success of the affair, judging from the general enthusiasm and liberal backing.

The November apple show will mark the quarter

centennial of the Oregon State Horticultural Society, and special exercises will be held on that account. It is thought nothing could be more fitting to celebrate the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the society's existence than the launching of a big apple show that will be held each year, spreading the fame of Oregon's fruit.

Fifty-box exhibits from the apple districts of the state will be arranged for and in this way the whole state will enter into the show and participate freely in the competition for prizes.

The hotel men of the city have named a special committee consisting of Phil Metschan, Jr.; C. J. Kaufman, E. D. Jorgensen and M. C. Dickinson. This committee has been busy recently and the hotels already are lined up for the apple show. The well-known hosts of the city are vying with each other in offering trophies for the best apples and a good-natured rivalry has been engendered in this way that will go far toward making the show a great success.

Commercial bodies outside of Portland, it is believed, will donate trophies for county displays. They will be invited to do so soon, so that the promoters will know what to depend upon.

President Atwell, of the Horticultural Society, has left for the East, but he will return a month before the apple show opens, and meanwhile will be busy with plans for its success.—Oregonian.

## THROUGH THE SOUTH SEAS WITH JACK LONDON

Jack London saw many strange sights in his year's cruise on the "Snark." Not all of us will have the opportunity of making such a voyage, but we can enjoy the enchantment and novelty of such a trip through the descriptions of such an artist as London. The series of travel sketches is running now. Send the coupon and get started right. The Pacific Monthly Company, Portland, Oregon.

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# FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATE FAIR OF OREGON

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## EIGHTEENTH NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS,

SEPTEMBER 26-30, 1910, PUEBLO, COLORADO

FOR the second time in the history of the organization, and for the first time since it became the leading exponent in the country of national development, the State of Colorado will entertain the National Irrigation Congress, at Pueblo, September 26-30, 1910.

Once before, in 1902, the congress met in Colorado, at Colorado Springs, and once it met at El Paso, Texas. Every other session has been held west of the Great Divide, except the session held in Chicago in the early history of the organization.

It is quite significant that the congress, at the height of its accomplishment and in the zenith of its power and prestige, meets in the state that has more irrigated acres than any other of the Western states; for Colorado has now more than three and a half million acres under water.

It is also a coincidence, pleasing, yet curious, that the congress will meet this fall in the city named for the tribe of Indians that first practiced the ancient art of irrigation on this continent; for the Pueblos had a well-developed system of irrigation centuries ago, when the Spaniard came to the great Southwest. He found the Pueblo cultivating the land, and applying water thereto. The habitat of the Pueblo was Southern Colorado and what is now the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

The National Irrigation Congress was organized

at Salt Lake City twenty years ago. It has risen in importance each year since, until today no other non-official body in the land begins to compare with it in influence and accomplishment. For it gave the West the national reclamation act, that has reclaimed more than three millions of acres of arid and semi-arid lands, at a cost of more than fifty millions of dollars, and with twenty-five fine government projects, the most stupendous of which, from the engineering standpoint, is the famous Gunnison Tunnel on the western slope of Colorado.

The beet industry has been cherished and fostered by the National Irrigation Congress, and sixteen beet sugar mills in Colorado make enough sugar each year to supply the entire country for a period of thirteen days. Seven of these sixteen mills are in the famous Arkansas Valley, of which Pueblo is the capital.

Home-making on the land, bringing a better and more intelligent class of citizenship to the country, scientific farming, intensive farming, utilization of every opportunity, increased production, and decrease in the price of living, is the hobby of this great organization. Soil-conservation, the chemistry of the soil, has been discussed by this congress to the same extent that it has by the scientific men of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The National Irrigation Congress also stands for solution of the drainage problem, for practical and sane forestry and conservation, and for better methods of agriculture. In these respects, the national aspects of the organization is readily apparent.

There will be from thirty to forty foreign representatives, gathered from every quarter of the globe, at the Pueblo congress. A great exposition of pumping and machinery, and of every known appliance for raising and putting water on the land will be shown immediately adjacent to the famous Mineral Palace, where the sessions of the congress are to be held. This exposition, also, will be international.

Pueblo is a city of 60,000 inhabitants, a great railroad and industrial center, long called "The Pittsburg of the West," but more recently becoming the center of a vast and fertile agricultural region, with stupendous irrigation projects in effect. It is "The Gateway to the Mountain West," and from it numerous important railroad lines radiate to the East, West, North and South.

Noted diplomats, governmental heads, scientists, engineers, capitalists, agriculturists, irrigationists—all will meet in September at Pueblo in the greatest and most epoch-making gathering ever held in the West.

The president of the congress is B. A. Fowler, of Phoenix, Arizona, long connected with the organization, and its former secretary.

The secretary is Arthur Hooker, of Pueblo, Colorado, identified with last year's congress at Spokane, Washington, as secretary of the board of control.

The chairman of the board of governors is R. Insinger, one of the foremost citizens of Spokane, Washington, who was chairman of the board of control at Spokane last year.

The chairman of the Pueblo board of control, which has the active work of planning and preparation for the Eighteenth Congress, is P. J. Dugan, one of the foremost irrigation and mining lawyers in the West.

The vice-chairman is A. G. Watson, who headed the Colorado delegation to the Spokane congress last year, and former secretary of the Colorado State Fair Association.

The secretary is R. H. Faxon, of Garden City, Kansas, in the lower Arkansas Valley, editor of The Garden City Evening Telegram, and active in the Irrigation Congress for the past several years.

The board of control consists of sixty-five well-known citizens of Colorado, there being three from Western Kansas, forty from Pueblo, and twenty-two from the state of Colorado at large. Among these are Governor Shafroth, ex-Governor Adams, Senator Guggenheim, and Representative John A. Martin of the Pueblo district.

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## OREGON STATE FAIR TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 12 of this year will open in Salem the Forty-ninth Annual State Fair and Livestock Exhibition. Through a generous appropriation of the last legislature the board has found it possible to greatly improve the grounds of the fair, erect new buildings and large bleachers at the race track, and add new features to the free amusements.

In the way of ground improvements, the court of honor has been placed in the hands of Hugh Bryan, one of the well-known landscape gardeners and architects of the West. This entire spot of the grounds will be made a garden of beauty. The improvement is what is called the Spanish Paseo treatment, and will combine the well-known natural beauty of the Oregon State Fair Grounds with a formal planting of over 6,000 plants.

To the large array of substantial exhibit buildings is being added a large stock barn. The increased popularity of stock raising in Oregon, which as perforce gives to this state added breeding of thoroughbred stock, has made this addition necessary, as the twelve large barns already on the grounds have been found inadequate to accommodate the exhibitors. A model dairy barn is also under construction, which will be put under the supervision of an experienced dairyman to demonstrate the modern methods used throughout the world for the care of the cows and maintenance of a sanitary establishment.

Increased attendance has also made it necessary to erect large bleachers at the race track; these extra seats will be free to the public and will accommodate several thousand people. Again looking to the welfare of the public, the board of directors have installed a private system of water supply for drinking purposes. The water will be supplied from driven wells and forced to drinking fountains by a compressed air system.

In the matter of free attractions, the fair will inaugurate several new features, principal among which will be several evenings devoted to a display of fireworks, another feature is to be a cowboy relay race, which will take place each day after the harness events. Aside from these and several other new events, the carnival features will be on a more elaborate scale than ever before.

The purses hung up for the harness events have always attracted the class of trotters and pacers of the West which comprise some of the speediest horses in the country. The two big purses are the greater Oregon 2:08 pace, for which the stake is \$5,000, and the Lewis and Clark stake, 2:12 trot, for which the same amount is hung up. A consolation pace, also trot, for \$1,000 each will again

attract the speedy horses. Aside from these four large purses are full cards for each day of substantial purses. In training at the track at this time are some of the fastest of the horseflesh that will be candidates for honors this year, and each day brings new arrivals.

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Three Rivers, Michigan, June 30, 1910.

Editor Better Fruit:

We are just in receipt of the June issue of "Better Fruit," and I hardly know how to express my appreciation of the way in which you have shown up the different views representing the different scenes on The R. M. Kellogg Company farms. The cuts of the berries, as well as all other cuts, are brought out in a most beautiful manner, showing great skill in press-work. Taking the paper from the first cover to the last, it is one of the best small-fruit editions that I ever have seen, and the information and knowledge of the work among small fruits is worth more to any subscriber than the subscription price for one year; in fact, I can hardly understand how you can get up such a beautiful magazine at so low a subscription price. Mr. Shepard, you are entitled to much credit, and I am sure that every subscriber and advertiser on your list must appreciate the work you are doing. Yours very truly,  
Frank E. Beatty.

## WHEN ARE YOU COMING WEST?

Fortunes are being made now by hundreds on small fruit ranches in the West. If you are interested in the famous fruit section about Hood River, Ashland, Medford and other equally famous sections, send in the attached coupon. It's the soil, climate, and scientific culture that makes Oregon and Washington apples famous.

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## LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION

Cleveland, June 13, 1910.

Editor Better Fruit:

A few days ago we requested that you send our Boston and Chicago offices copies of the May issue of "Better Fruit," and it may be of interest to you to know what our purpose is in doing this. The article by Professor Cordley in connection with arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur solution combination is a splendid one, and we heartily congratulate you on its publication in the May issue.

We felt that it was such a good one and so well worth reading that we are asking each one of our traveling salesmen to secure a copy and read the article. Feeling that the above might be of interest to you, we are writing you in this connection and are also attaching copy of Bulletin No. 50, which we have issued on the subject of "Better Fruit," as follows:

One of the best articles that has come to our attention for some little time on the subject of acid and neutral arsenates of lead, is that written by Professor A. B. Cordley, of the Experiment Station at Corvallis, Oregon. It appears in the May issue of "Better Fruit," and I would suggest that you by all means read it.

As you know, we have been putting the whole force of our argument in the direction of claiming that neutral arsenate of lead is far superior to acid arsenate of lead, as put on the market by some of our competitors today. Professor Cordley makes a particularly strong point of this in so far as the effect of acid and neutral arsenate of lead, when used in combination with lime-sulphur solution, is concerned.

Professor Cordley's article was brought about by a similar one by Professor Melander, of the Washington Experiment Station, in which he claimed

that it was not practical to combine arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur solution and produce an effective combination insecticide and fungicide.

The article in the May issue by Professor Cordley dissects this statement very carefully and gives to my mind a very fair resume of the actual facts. Although the article is full of good points, I would like to call your particular attention to one statement made, which reads as follows:

"Of the seven brands of arsenate of lead sold in this state (Oregon), and of which we have accurate knowledge, three, viz: Swift, Hemingway and Lion brands are acid arsenates of lead; the other four, viz: Sherwin-Williams, Grasselli, Bean and Star brands are neutral, or ortho arsenates. For the past two years I have cautioned the growers against acid arsenates in combination with lime-sulphur, etc."

In view of the fact that we have been laying such stress and have been devoting our entire efforts to pushing our arsenate of lead as a neutral one, I would by all means suggest that you request your men to purchase a copy of the May issue of "Better Fruit" and have each and every one read the article carefully. They ought to be able to use it with telling effect wherever they meet competition on the acid arsenates.

The Sherwin-Williams Company,  
Per H. W. Ashby,  
Manager Insecticide Department.

◆ ◆ ◆

Oregon State Horticultural Society

Forest Grove, Oregon, June 30, 1910.

Better Fruit Publishing Company:

I take pleasure in enclosing money order for one dollar in payment of my subscription to your excellent paper for the ensuing year. I don't see how anyone can read your paper without being stimulated to better methods. Yours truly,

H. C. Atwell.

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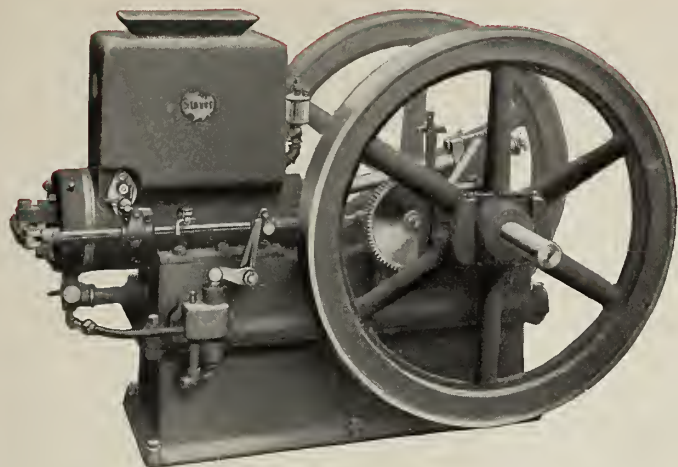
In an apple packing house at Central Point

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